THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No 27. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

Till the Hour of Sickness Comes, few care to Read anything on the Subject of Disease.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last eighteen years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts, the most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction, as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful, added to a pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood, and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations. These persons advertise, as I am compelled to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors is, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have how few have been successful! Ask the REASON of their been short-lived. How few, of the many thousands embarking, are compelled to abandon the business in a few years, entirely bankrupt! Look back fifty years, and success and you will find my statement in regard to merit, correct.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more. The medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit me may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.

A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.

A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.

A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,

Their Humble Servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.—Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way, his articles must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him CAN confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really in our own long business experience as an advertising medium, we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 20, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York of our townsman, Mr H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 250 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative power in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or forebodings of evil; in fact, universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums, and prisons, and be convinced. The reader must also be aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness, and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract of Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudencies, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the Blood, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all cases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudencies, use the Extract Buchu. In these use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, apply to Pimples and external Humors or Eruptions, Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding fatty and high-seasoned food and acidulous and stimulating drinks. In recent cases, a cure is effected in an astonishingly short period; but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel, or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

THE FREEDMEN.

THE POSSESSION OF THE SEA ISLAND LANDS.

Objections to the President's Reconstruction Policy.

Important Letter from James L. Orr, Governor of South Carolina, to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, CHARLESTON, January 19, 1866.—To the President of the United States—Sir: When first your wise and humane policy of the restoration of their lands to all pardoned proprietors was declared, there was a hopeful prospect of a very happy result. But in the execution of that policy there has been a most unaccountable delay, and that especially in those sections of the State where there was the largest scope for its exercise, and where the presence of the Freedmen's Bureau ought to have furnished the readiest means for its execution. Now it appears to me that if there is one subject upon which the interests of all parties agree, of the Union and of the State, of the freedman and of the landowner, it is this: the speedy resumption and steady prosecution of the agricultural industry of the South. And all these interests are directly concerned in knowing whence the difficulties come and how they can be removed.

I believe there is but one main difficulty. For I would observe, first, that in this State the freedman now suffers under no civil disability. Without reference to any special legislation, and there is as yet no special legislation of force here, the freedman, by the State's acceptance of the act of emancipation and the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, is relieved of the disabilities of his former condition of slavery, and is to-day as thoroughly protected in his rights of person and property as any other inhabitant of the State. He has, therefore, every right to labor and every guarantee that I have that he will be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. For even supposing this not to result from the simple abolition of his status as a slave, the military courts which alone now exercise jurisdiction in cases where he is concerned, afford him ample protection and very summary remedy. The difficulty then does not lie in that direction. Nor does it proceed from the land owner.

The ready and early employment of this labor is his only salvation. Without it his lands must lie idle, and that when the promise and prospect of remuneration are ten-fold greater than they ever were, and his wants an hundred fold. On this head the official reports are conclusive. They expressly declare that the planters are ready and anxious to work. But that the freedmen will not contract to work for wages as long as the Government does not explicitly assure him that lands are not to be given him. I would refer you especially to the reports of General Beecher, from the Combahee plantations, and the reports of Major Delany, a colored officer, who was sent on an official tour of inspection from department headquarters through the seacoast parishes.

The language of this latter is so decisive, his opportunities for observation so peculiarly favorable, and his sympathies so clearly with the freedmen that I will quote from his official report:—

"I have met with a general representation of the intelligence and former wealth of the planters and large land owners of these districts, and large numbers of the freedmen of both sexes and every condition among them, and have generally found the planter ready and willing to enter into any agreement reasonable and just to both parties, planters and freedmen. All with whom I have yet met and had conversation on the subject of the planting interest readily indorse the most liberal desires of the Government and the Bureau towards the freedmen. And the freedmen express the most anxious desire to go to work on plantations, and simply hesitate for the purpose of receiving definite orders from the Government that they cannot obtain the lands by purchase or otherwise, when they will readily enter into arrangements to work or give place to those who will."

In the upper portion of this State, where the Freedman's Bureau has never been organized, and where post commanders chiefly had charge of the relations and conditions of the freedmen, this delusion was never as strong as lower down, and yet it was strong enough to prevent any contracts being made before the 1st of January, 1866. Up to that time the freedmen believed in the certainty of their future proprietorship. Since that day has passed they are manifesting much greater willingness to meet the necessities of their condition. But in the lower part of the State the condition of things is different. The delay in carrying out your instructions positively, which has continued from General Howard's visit in October to Captain Ketchum's return in the last few days, rendered the freedmen, as a body, incredulous of any restoration. They have in many places quietly but firmly refused to accept any terms. But I regret to say that within the last few days they have in some instances resorted to violence, burning down dwellings, destroying bridges, intrenching themselves in their quarters, and refusing either to contract or give way to those who will. And in these cases it is proper to say that the contracts offered them have been approved by the United States authorities as liberal and just. This is not unnatural. For as long as the freedman has reason to believe that the Government will give him a homestead of forty acres, he will not voluntary work for wages.

It cannot, I think, be denied that the action of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State has largely contributed to this unfortunate result. Without entering into a minute detail of its administration, I am constrained to say that there is to my mind sufficient evidence of an unwillingness to co-operate cordially with the policy of the Government. Certificates of title have been in some cases granted to persons filling none of the conditions even of General Sherman's order, and have been given to chance visitors to the Island for lands not only for themselves, but for their friends who had never been away from their homes in the interior. Great delay has been interposed in the execution of the forms necessary to restoration, and the Bureau has indeed gone so far as by a construction too unworthy for any comment, to defeat the very object of your orders. For it has been decided that where the freedman refuses to contract on any terms, however just, that in such cases there can be no "mutually satisfactory arrangement," and his refusal acts as a bar to restoration.

In addition to this, the whole Parish of St. Helena, and a great portion of St. Luke's, comprising a body of estates which, in intrinsic value, in the former amount of products, and in perfection of culture, cannot be surpassed by an equal extent of country in any State of the Union, have been appropriated by the Government under the provisions of the Direct Tax acts. These lands are occupied by freedmen, some under pretense of allotment, some under pretense of purchase, some under pretense of General Sherman's order, and most under no pretense at all. The Tax Commissioners charged with the execution of these acts have manifested the same sympathies as the agents of the Freedman's Bureau, and this whole section of country is held out as not only a home of refuge, but as land of promise for every indolent freedman in the State. I have felt bound to call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the condition of this section of the State, in a letter, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to which I would earnestly solicit your serious consideration.

Finally, a bill has been reported to Congress, and is now under discussion, by which titles granted under General Sherman's field order are to be confirmed for three years.

I do not think, therefore, that I am risking either an extreme or doubtful opinion when I say that the chief cause of all our difficulty in finding a solution of this question of labor proceeds from the action of the Government, encouraging the belief that the sea-coast region of South Carolina is to be confiscated in the hands of its owners for the purpose of establishing a system of independent colonization for the freedmen.

If this is not so, then the interests of this State require that this impression, so generally prevailing, should be authoritatively corrected; and that those who for purposes of personal interest or political agitation are endeavoring to prolong and to exaggerate the present embarrassments of the State should be deprived of so effective a means of mischief. If it is so, if unfortunately there should exist a disposition to do this great wrong and to inflict this irreparable injury upon the State, I would ask your attention to the following considerations:—This policy can only be intended as a reward to the freedman or as a punishment to the land-owner. The number of the freedmen so rewarded must be very small in proportion to the millions whom the Government have enfranchised. Upon what principle are the few thousands who have occupied, or who may occupy, these parishes of South Carolina to be selected above their fellows for such a reward? They consist chiefly of those who remained on the plantations when their masters removed, have enjoyed for years the advantages of homes to live in and lands to work, divided among themselves the supplies and household goods that were abandoned, and without contributing in the slightest degree to the aid of Government, have shrewdly benefited by the confusion of civil war. The only addition to the original population being the vagrant negroes who, without necessity, abandoned their own homes and swarmed as camp followers in the rear of General Sherman's columns. So much for the reward. As for the punishment, it is not a matter of complaint that these estates being most exposed should suffer most. That is the chance of war. But when war has ceased its ravages, when civil law, the same law for all, and above all, resumes its authority, then individual penalty can only be exacted on general principles. But to appropriate for confiscation only those lands which, by the accidents of military strategy, have been occupied by the army, is to punish by lottery. For more than four years the owners of these lands, the first occupied by the armies of the United States, have been paying the penalty not so much of their crime as of their situation.

Driven from home, deprived of all income, reduced in the vast majority of cases to poverty, they are now selected as the victims of still further punishment; while those equally involved with them in this revolution, who have fortunately escaped the suffering of invasion, are still exempt, only because they have not suffered at all. Can any reason be found why a planter on the coast, who was driven from his home in 1861 or 1862, should now have his lands appropriated for distribution, while his fellow-citizen of the middle or upper districts, whose estates have been untouched, whose industry has been undisturbed, but who has participated as fully and heartily in the war, shall be confirmed in the possession of his?

But whatever may be the motives of such a policy, I would ask your attention to its consequences both upon the freedmen and the State. And I wish to be distinctly understood as finding no fault with any encouragement the Government may wish to give to the natural and, in many respects, commendable desire of the freedman to become an independent landowner. The policy of which, as the representative of the State, I complain, is the partial and unjust confiscation of the property of a small portion of her citizens, including a large number of unoffending widows and orphans, to be given, in the same spirit of injustice in which it is taken, to persons having no claim for special consideration at your hands.

The mere introduction of the bill for confirming these titles has had an immediate and injurious effect. It has checked the energy which was beginning to manifest itself, suspended the contracts which were in progress, arrested the spirit with which the planters were preparing to go to work hopefully and heartily, and stopped at once the investment of Northern capital, which was beginning to find profitable employment in Southern fields; and these effects are not confined to the section of country directly included in the bill, but extend far beyond to contracts in distant neighborhoods, and indeed to the labor of the whole State.

Disastrous as I am persuaded this policy will be to the freedmen, equally disastrous will it be to the rest of the State. As long as so large and valuable a portion of the State is set apart for such a colonization as is proposed, so long will there exist in the State a source of perpetual disorganization of its labor. The freedmen of the rest of the State will not understand, or be reconciled to the fact, that while they are forced to contract, and to contract for wages by no means so liberal as can be paid at present prices of cotton on the islands, that large bodies of their fellows, without a solitary advantage of character or service, should be selected by the Government for this unparalleled bounty. They will work discontentedly, and whenever the opportunity offers they will leave their homes for these lands, which are offered without money and without price.

Further than this, the separation of so essential a portion of the State, and its government by the Freedmen's Bureau, will be the erection in the State of a government within a government, will excite and foster that which it should be the object of every wise and humane statesman to extinguish, a bitter and growing antagonism between the races who must live together, and except under the existence of martial law, will place the Government of the United States and of the State in perpetual contradiction, and involve them in constant and annoying inconsistencies.

This policy, too, deprives the State of the revenue and resources of the most valuable portion of her territory at the very time when she needs every dollar that she can raise and the use of every industrial resource which she can develop. It interposes a complete check upon the industry and enterprise of the interior, by shutting out her Atlantic coast from the field of enterprise and investment. It surrounds her commercial metropolis with a country and a population which cannot contribute to its development in trade or add to its growth. It renders the railroad connections which, before the war, connected Charleston with Savannah and Wilmington useless expenditures. In any other portion of the State such an experiment would be disastrous—upon the sea-coast of South Carolina it must be fatal.

In submitting these views—which I have been forced to do under the pressure of constant engagements—I have not been able to discuss them very thoroughly, nor illustrate them as fully as I would desire. But the State which I represent has had such an experience both of the wisdom of your policy and your generous sympathy with the embarassments under which she is laboring, that I feel I have almost certainly secured her justice when I have placed her case under your consideration.

I deem your immediate attention to these representations of such vital importance to the State, that I have instructed Hon. William Henry Trescott to proceed to Washington and lay this letter before you. Mr. Trescott has already had the honor of being the bearer to you of former communications from my predecessor, Governor Perry. I have desired him to enforce these views, with the information which he possesses, and to put you in possession of such details as I have been unable to communicate more particularly. Mr. Trescott enjoys my entire confidence, and both as a member of the State Legislature and a large landowner in the section of the State to which this communication refers, is thoroughly familiar with the subjects which I have endeavored to bring to your attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Barbier & Simpson vs. John Hess. An action of replevin for 110 dozen skins. Defense, a lien for work and labor bestowed upon them in finishing. Plaintiff's reply, that defendant injured them so badly that they deteriorated in value from $2 to $3 per dozen. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Rayner Raynor vs. Mary Hall. An action of replevin for certain carpets and other articles. Jury out.

Alfred H. Mead vs. John Brown. Suit on book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. Defense, set off. On trial.

The Germantown Murder.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—THE EVIDENCE THIS MORNING.

The trial of Christopher Berger, charged with the murder of Mary L. Watt, was continued in the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning.

Alderman Thomas sworn—I identify this deed (deed shown); I handed it to Miss Watts at her house on Queen street.

Cross examined—This was in 1857; don't know that I ever saw it afterwards.

William Beader, sworn—Found the deed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, about one and a-half miles below Fisher's Lane; I was in the woods cutting a straight pole; had a dog along; saw some rabbit tracks; stooped down to look in a drain that was there, and found the deed; it was pushed about one and a half feet inside; it was Friday, the 12th of January; I took the deed to Sergeant Dickson; it was wet at the time.

Thomas Shingle—Saw the prisoner on the morning of the murder about ten minutes to 7; on the southwest corner of Queen and Main streets; I was not quite a quarter of a square off; I approached him till I got to the corner, when I crossed the street towards him; he was watching me intently; I returned his look, and he turned his head away; after passing him a few yards, I turned round; he then turned as if to cross the street, and disappeared.

Cross-examined—I left home thirteen minutes to seven; he had a black slouch hat on, and a long overcoat down to his knees; he didn't stare me out of countenance; I don't think any one could do that; I stared him out; the cars came down Main street; next saw the prisoner at the inquest; recognised him at once.

William Jake—Saw the prisoner on the corner of Queen street, nearly every morning for ten days or two weeks before the murder; saw him on the morning of the murder about twenty-five minutes of seven, at Queen and Main streets.

Cross-examined.—He was right opposite my stable gate; when I came out of the stable he said good morning to me, and went towards Miss Watts' house; I said to Mr. Funk, one morning previous to the murder, "That man looks worried about something;" about 6 o'clock on the day of the murder I told Mr. Hughes about seeing the prisoner on the corner; he first asked me about it.

Re-examined—The prisoner did not know me, except by coming round the store. One morning I asked him if he would like to ride to town with me; he said he guessed he'd wait for the car, as he wanted to see about something.

William S. Funk—Keep a grocery store at the southwest corner of Main and Queen streets; saw the prisoner standing there for a week or ten days before the murder.

Cross-examined—Queen and Main streets are public thoroughfares.

Henry Gravenstein—Know the prisoner by sight; saw him going down Green street (on the morning of the murder; (he lived three doors from me.)

Cross-examined—He lived with Mrs. Butcher, his wife's grandmother; I saw him that morning about half-past 6; he was in a great hurry; I spoke to him and he answered.

Elizabeth Vanderslice—Saw the prisoner between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the murder; he said he had just come from town; he had money in his hand and said, "Rub that off the slate;" then he said, "Wait on me;" he owed me $23·84; he gave me two $10's, a $2, and two $1 notes; he bought near $3 worth of meat and provisions.

Cross-examined—He had been dealing with me five or six months; came frequently to my store—nearly every morning and evening; he would stop there while waiting for a car to go to town; he was in my store when we got news of the murder, between 10 and 11 o'clock; he heard the news and the remarks of the people present; I saw no change in his manner; I asked him if he was going to see the murder, and he said no.

Henry H. Keppart—Am employed at Vanderslice's store; Berger was there on Wednesday before the murder; told him he couldn't have anything more till he paid the bill; he got nothing from me; I was on friendly terms with him; he went with me a great deal; he said he never owed anybody yet and wouldn't owe anybody in Germantown.

John Garwood—The prisoner got medicine of me on New Year's day; got more next day, and a breast pump that he wished; he had no money, but promised to pay; again saw him the following Saturday, when he paid me ten one dollar bills; he mentioned the excitement about the murder.

Isaac Conrad—On the evening of the murder the prisoner paid me $1·30; I gave him two silver half-dollars; he gave them to me one or two evenings previous, saying he had forgotten his pocket-book, but would redeem them.

J. Ross Browne.

J. Ross Browne, the distinguished American traveller, has just been appointed Captain of Arizona volunteers, and ordered to report to headquarters in this city for topographical duty. He will start to Arizona soon. Ross Browne owns a delightful residence in the town of Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, and has an interesting family. His home is surrounded by the rarest of shrubbery, and all the flowers that grow in our climate bloom in his garden. I had the pleasure of calling on him at his residence, and found him one of the most agreeable gentlemen I ever met. He gossiped about his travels in various quarters of the globe, and said that he started from home on his first trip with but fifteen cents in his pocket, travelled 12,000 miles, and returned with more money than he had when he started. He also told me that he went to Germany on one occasion, taking his family with him. He arrived in London with barely money enough to carry him to his destination. He resided there three years and returned again to his native land. He said the captain of the steamer had to carry him on his return to New York on credit. He supported himself all the time he was in Germany by his pen, writing for *Harper's Magazine*, the Sacramento *Union* of this State, and other journals. He told me that he had never made much money publishing books. The Harpers, he said, always preferred publishing his magazine articles before printing his books. The price usually paid him by Harpers for a magazine paper was $250. I was in company with the proprietor of a literary journal of the city at the time I made the visit, and, during all the time we remained at his house, he talked to us about his travels and literary labors. He is a man of great energy, and is imbued with the progressive spirit of the age.—*Chicago Times.*

THIRD EDITION

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Hon. Joseph Allison Appointed President Judge.

HON. W. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

HARRISBURG, January 31.—The Hon. Joseph Allison has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Oswald Thompson, and the Hon. W. S. Pierce has been appointed to fill the place of Judge Allison, in the Court of Common Pleas.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 31.

The President's Views on Public Affairs.

Hon. James Harlan, in a card to the *Daily Chronicle*, says that part of of the report of his remarks on last Friday evening, which referred to the President, is so imperfect as to change the sense, and he adds:—

"After referring to the danger apprehended by some in conferring the elective franchise on a vast multitude of persons so recently released from slavery, and the danger on the other hand of excluding the large portion of the thoroughly loyal part of the population, from a voice in the reorganization, I expressed my greater confidence in ignorant loyalty than in intelligent treason, and added that I had never disguised the preference, and would not do so in the future, concluding with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President for whom I was not authorized to speak, and who has been able in the past, and would be able in the future, to disclose his own views."

Postal Affairs in the South.

Postmaster-General Dennison yesterday directed upwards of a hundred post offices to be reopened in the Southern States.

New Money-Order Offices.

On Monday next fifty-five new money-order offices are to be opened, including Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and many other important places in the South and in the Territories.

Clerks Discharged.

It is stated that one hundred and fifty clerks are to be discharged from the Treasury Department to-morrow.

Land Office Statistics.

At the Land Office at Ionia, Mich., 6655 acres were taken up in December last, under the Homestead law.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 31.—Messrs. Connell, Nichols, and Haynes presented remonstrances against Sunday travel.

Mr. Ridgway read a petition in favor of the act allowing persons to testify in their own cases.

Mr. Nichols read a bill authorizing the construction of a free bridge over the Schuylkill by the city of Philadelphia, to be commenced within one year.

Mr. Ridgway read a bill closing the doors of the Library Street Stock Board to the public.

Mr. Hoge read a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Travelling and Transportation Company.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Negley called up the act extending the time for one year for the reception of soldiers' claims, which passed.

Mr. Davis called up the act for the organization of the Schuylkill County Police force, and moved to consider, which the House refused.

Mr. Markley offered a resolution, giving the use of back seats of gallery to colored persons. Not agreed to.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably an act for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg, who suffered from Rebel incursions.

The Committee on the local Judiciary reported favorably to an act making eight hours a legal day's labor in Philadelphia.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The steamer *Moro Castle* has arrived with Havana advices of January 27.

A royal decree had been received disapproving the formation of a society for the suppression of the slave-trade, reprimanding the Captain-General for countenancing it, and ordering its suppression. There was no cholera at Havana, but considerable smallpox at Regla, a small town opposite the city.

It is reported that the Gulf is full of Chilian privateers. A schooner and a steamer, flying suspicious flags, had been seen by the latter, is believed to have come from New Orleans, and to be cruising in the Gulf. War risks are being effected at Havana by the ship-owners, but one company had refused to take them.

The steamer *Tonawanda*, from Boston, arrived at Havana January 27, via Matanzas, having been without fuel for two days. She would proceed on the 30th inst.

The steamer *Vera Cruz* arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, January 22, and will sail January 28 for New York.

Private advices say the French are tired out, and freely discuss the abandonment of the Empire.

There is an intense feeling against the Americans, and the French say they want war with the United States, and to be sent to Texas to wipe out the Bagdad affair, which they say was the work of the Federal troops.

Herschel V. Johnson Elected United States Senator from Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., January 30.—In the Legislature to-day, on the first ballot for Senator, A. H. Stephens received 152 and Mr. Hill 38 votes; scattering 1. Mr. Stephens did not consent to the use of his name, and on the sixth ballot Herschel V. Johnson was elected, receiving 152 votes.

Sentence of a Murderer.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 30.—Albert Starkweather, convicted of murder in the first degree, having killed his mother and sister, has been sentenced to be hung on the third Friday in February. He was completely self-possessed while receiving the sentence of the court.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—The steamer *Miami* had about 250 passengers on board, among whom were 91 men of Company B, 13th United States Cavalry. The accident occurred at 7 o'clock in the evening, just after supper, while the passengers were assembled in conversation around the stoves in the hall. The explosion was of such force as to rend the cabin floor asunder, and let every person in the front part of the cabin down into the mass of fire and steam below. Great numbers lost their lives by jumping overboard. The total loss of life is supposed to be nearly 150. Thirty of the soldiers were lost.

The steamer *Missouri* had 120 persons on board, twenty-five of whom were passengers. The latest information from Evansville places the loss of life at about 100. The *Missouri* was one of the largest passenger boats on the river, and was valued at $100,000.

Specie for Europe.

BOSTON, January 31.—The *Asia* sailed to-day for Liverpool with a small specie list.

THE LATE FIRE ON DELAWARE AVENUE.—The loss by the fire yesterday morning at Delaware avenue and Vine street will foot up about $100,000, distributed as follows:—The building No. 237 on Water st., and No. 242 on the avenue, occupied by William B. Johns, and the one occupied by Tomlinson & Hill, No. 239 on Water street, and No. 246 on the avenue, belonged to S. and W. Welsh, and Thomas A. Newhall, and were formerly of the Brock estate. The loss on the two buildings will reach about $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Franklin Insurance Company. The upper stories of these two buildings was occupied by James S. Shindler, sailmaker.

He estimates his loss at about $30,000, $15,000 of which will fall on parties who had sails in his establishment in the process of being made up. He employed from thirty to forty hands, and among the sails making, and which were destroyed, was a full set for the United States ship *Chattanooga*, at the Navy Yard, a set for the barque *Sea Eagle*, and other vessels. He has $22,000 insurance, $5000 of which is in the Phœnix, $5000 in the Delaware Mutual, $5000 State of Pennsylvania, and the remainder in the Etna and North America, of Hartford, and the Springfield, of Massachusetts.

The loss of Mr. Johns is estimated at $18,000, on which there is an insurance of $14,000 in the American Fire Insurance Company. The ground floor of No. 242 in the avenue was occupied by Samuel Williamson & Co., general produce dealers, who suffered by water; but is insured in the Reliance Company.

Tomlinson & Hill estimate their total loss at from $15,000 to $18,000, on which is an insurance of $5000 in the Mutual of Philadelphia, $4500 in the Magna, of New York; $5000 in the North American of New York; and $5000 in the Reliance.

Budd & Comly, who occupy building No. 235 Water street and Nos. 238 & 240 on the avenue, valued their stock at about $45,000. They lose, however, but about $5000, which is fully covered by insurance in the International, of New York, and the County, of Philadelphia. This store belongs to the Brock estate. Messrs. A. J. Cattell & Co., and other parties had goods on storage in this building. On the ground floor of this building on the avenue was stored 132 hogsheads of sugar owned by S. & W. Welsh. This suffered badly by water, and is fully covered by insurance in the American.

Building No. 233 on Water street, and No. 236 on the avenue, occupied by J. C. Davis, rag merchant, suffered slightly by fire. The avenue front, on the ground floor, was occupied by Stephen Cox & Co., dealers in produce and fruits, who suffered by water. Their loss is covered in the Republic Insurance Company of New York.

Champion, Souder & Co., produce commission merchants on ground floor of No. 244 on avenue, suffered slightly by water, and were insured in the Reliance.

The loss by water of B. L. James, who occupies Nos. 241 and 243 on avenue, is fully covered by insurance in the Delaware Mutual.

Austin & Wood, produce dealers, occupied the ground floor of No. 246, and suffered slightly by water, but are fully insured.

Building No. 243 Water street, and No. 248 on the avenue was occupied by Henry Bumm and others for the storage of molasses and hay. Considerable hay, but no molasses on hand; loss by water. The fifth story of the building was occupied by R. F. Shannon, sailmaker, who suffered slightly by water. H. A. Mickle, dealer in fish, etc., who occupied the first floor on the avenue, also suffered by water, and is insured.

THE STREET CROSSINGS.—The condition of the streets, lanes, alleys, and gutters of the city is indeed disgraceful, and especially is this so in a city where the people are required to pay an annual tax of four dollars on every hundred of the valuation of their property. For three days past the crossings in all parts of the city have been both filthy and dangerous to pedestrians, whilst in many cases the space between the rails of the city roads is filled with mud and water.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Governor Curtin has appointed Erastus Poulson, Esq., Notary Public for this city.

The Proposed Convention of the English Episcopal Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent the following reply to the request of the Canadian Synod for a General Episcopal Convention to settle questions arising in consequence of the decision of the English Law Courts on the Colenso affair, and the jurisdiction of colonial and English prelates:—

To the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Province of Canada, lately assembled in their Triennial Synod:

ADDINGTON PARK, December, 1865.—My Right Reverend and Dear Brethren:—I have duly received the address forwarded by your Metropolitan from the late Triennial Provincial Synod of the Province of Canada, requesting me to convene a Synod of the Bishops of the Anglican Church, both at home and abroad, in order that they may meet together, and under the guidance of the Holy Ghost take such counsel and adopt such measures as may be best fitted to provide for the present distress. I can well understand your surprise and alarm at the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in grave matters bearing upon the doctrine and discipline of our Church, and I comprehend your anxiety lest the recent refusal of action in the two provincial convocations of Canterbury and York should lead to the distance of those relations which have hitherto subsisted between the different branches of the Anglican Church. The meeting of such a Synod as you propose is not by any means foreign to my own feelings, and I think it might tend to prevent those inconveniences the possibility of which you anticipate.

I cannot, however, take any step in so grave a matter without consulting my Episcopal brethren in both branches of the United Church of England and Ireland, as well as those in the different colonies and dependencies of the British Empire. Your faithful and affectionate friend and brother in Christ,

C. T. CANTUAR, Primate of all England.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President on National Affairs.

From the Times.

In taking part, indirectly, in the Constitutional debate, the President has greatly helped to bring members back to a consideration of the perils which may follow a careless tinkering of our organic law. And his words of counsel and suggestion met a response yesterday, from one section of the House at least. The greatness of the amendment already engrafted upon the Constitution, by which slavery is forever abolished, the President desires to have kept steadily in view. The far-reaching effects of that amendment he seeks to emphasize, as affording guarantees that the institution can no longer be an element of political division or of strife. The danger of multiplying additional amendments he points out with great force. But he mildly suggests that if additional amendments supplementary of the grand Constitutional provision for the overthrow of slavery are to be made, they might be compressed into a declaration that:—"Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in such State, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the value of all taxable property in each State."

Such a Constitutional amendment as this he thinks feasible, probably on the ground that it would leave the question of suffrage where it has always belonged, and might also supply an inducement to each State to have the list of its legally-qualified voters as large as a regard to local interests would permit. The argument on the other side he does not touch. But to such extent as is here indicated the President would go, for the sake of leaving to individual States the right of control over the suffrage, while at the same time supplying them with motives to remove political disabilities of the unrepresented classes among them as fast as may be possible or expedient.

There is doubtless something in this view of the case—although it does not cover the whole argument. There is no longer a slave population at the South to count three-fifths in the apportionment of Representatives, and that basis of distribution, however good an expedient it may have been, is destroyed by the march of events. To continue it—supposing the States themselves were content with such a share in the national representation as it would give them—would be a practical recognition of a dead social institution as a living political power. On the other hand, to count the entire black population in any new basis of apportionment, while decreeing the perpetual political disability of that class, would certainly be a surrender to one section of the country of a share of representative strength to which it has never before laid claim, and which could only be conceded at the expense of equity.

The great central point, however, which the President and those who cordially act with him in Congress seek to affirm in any proposition looking to further amendments of the Constitution, is the fact that the lately insurgent States have never been out of the Union; that they consequently still possess certain indestructible rights; and that the less these rights are impaired (consistent always with the national honor and safety), the better for the whole country. The argument is not one founded on any mere sentiments of regard for "erring brethren." It is a practical matter of concern for *us*, as well as for *them*. Aside from the fundamental principle that in every free community taxation implies the *right* of representation, we have to look at this matter of taxes on Southern property from the standpoint of our fiscal necessities.

Our right to tax these unrepresented States—a right which we have exercised all through the war—implies that they have never been out of the Union. All their ordinances of secession were simply so many attempts to get out. These attempts proved abortive; and all the resolutions, and ordinances, and proclamations of the secession leaders became simply the expressions of a purpose which was destined never to be fulfilled. This point settled, we set to gather up taxes on everything taxable, South as well as North. And if we are indifferent to the principle of permitting representation and taxation to go hand in hand, let us at least not forget that every day that prolongs the disability of the South prolongs also the state of industrial collapse induced by the war, hinders the influx of capital, retards the progress of immigration, and, as a certain consequence, lessens the income we seek to get to help us in bearing the national burdens.

The deliberations of Congress, in view of these facts, ought surely to be directed, with judicious temperateness, to the question of early restoration. Words uttered, or resolutions framed, in any spirit of vengeance or hatred are sadly out of place. We are not dealing with private wrongs or grievances, but with the interests of vast communities. Each day that finds these communities unrepresented in the National Legislature, aggravates the responsibility of continuing to govern them by abnormal military law. If this responsibility is not felt by a majority in Congress, it is felt by the President, and it is assuredly felt deeply and widely by the people, who see an increasing public debt and diminished revenue returns in whatever decisions of Congress tend unnecessarily to delay the great day of Restoration.

Our Revenue System.

From the Tribune.

The last Congress authorized a Commission to investigate and scrutinize the whole subject of taxation, with a view to the simplification of our revenue system, so as to render our taxes less multifarious and less burdensome. That Commission has made its first report, whereof a synopsis appears in our columns this morning. The changes they propose are numerous, important, and, we believe, in the main, judicious. Among them are the following:—

1. An exemption of all incomes below $1000 from the income tax.
2. A reduction of the tax on distilled liquors from $2 to $1 per gallon.
3. A remission of all taxes now levied on wearing apparel.
4. A repeal of the taxes now levied on pig iron ($2·40 per ton), coal (six cents per ton), and crude petroleum ($1 per gallon).
5. A repeal of all taxes now levied on books, magazines, and pamphlets, leaving the present taxes on paper, leather, etc., untouched.
6. A reduction by one-half of the duties now levied on home manufactures generally.
7. A repeal of all taxes now levied on repairs of engines, cars, carriages, ships, etc.
8. A repeal of all taxes embodied in schedule A of the Internal Revenue act of last session, except those on billiard tables.
9. A reduction of the tax now levied on brokers' sales of stocks from $5 per $1000 to $1 per $1000.
10. An increase of the tax on raw cotton from 2 to 5 cents per pound.

—These modifications are proposed to take effect on the 1st day of July next, or at the commencement of the next fiscal year; and their general effect will be a reduction of our present burden of internal taxes by about one-fourth. Yet, even with these meliorations, they calculate that our internal revenue will amount, for the year ensuing, to no less than $237,000,000, and for duties on imports to $130,000,000, making an aggregate revenue of $367,000,000. If, then, the cost of supporting our Government shall be $100,000,000 (and it certainly ought not to be more) and the interest on our public debt should reach $167,000,000 (which it will not), there would be left $100,000,000 to apply to the reduction of the principal of our national debt, at which rate it would be utterly extinguished within twenty to twenty-five years.

Let Congress but avoid needless aggravations of our public burdens by the assumption of State and local debts, or the "equalizing" of bounties, or the creation of a large standing army, or any of the gigantic schemes of public plunder now rife, and we shall very soon be able to reduce the several rates of taxation without diminishing their productiveness, until the weight of our gigantic burdens will scarcely be felt, because our aggregates of population, production, and wealth will have been so largely augmented.

Bankruptcy and Repudiation the Cost of British Free Trade.

From the Tribune.

On the 12th of January, 1843, Mr. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, reported to Congress the result of negotiations for a loan of $3,500,000, which negotiations were begun in April, 1842. Only two bids had been made for this loan—one for $50,000 and one of $60,000, both at 96 per cent, for a 6 per cent. twenty years stock. The Secretary, in a special report to Congress, said:—"The repeated failures incurred in negotiating at home upon advantageous or creditable terms suggested the policy of sending an agent abroad for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a favorable negotiation in England or upon the Continent. Accordingly, a gentleman of the highest consideration for intelligence and integrity was selected for the purpose, and left the United States in July last. I regret to communicate that he has since returned without effecting the object of his mission."

The United States of America "shinning" through Europe for the paltry sum of $3,500,000, and turned away with flat refusal from the door of every banking-house at which our poverty compelled us to stand, hat in hand, humiliated beggars! British free trade brought the nation to that disgrace. The repeal of the protective tariff of 1828, by successive stages of ruinous legislation in 1834, 1836, and years following, toppled the country down from the height of prosperous industry on which that wise measure of economy placed it, into stagnation and bankrupcy. Mills, furnaces, and workshops were everywhere closed; mechanics were starving or wandering as beggars towards the public domain; poorhouses were filled; money was scarce and interest devoured; land had fallen to one-half and a third of its previous value; lawyers and sheriffs were everywhere busy; banks were in suspension; States repudiated their debts; the General Government had not money enough to pay its legislative and executive officials their salaries, and was utterly without credit; the burden of bankruptcy upon merchants, manufacturers, and men of every business was so universal and so crushing that Congress had to free the people throughout the Union from their indebtedness to each other by a general bankrupt law. There never was in the history of civil affairs a more frightful demonstration of the falsity of a false theory than the prostrate condition of this country in 1842 furnished of the untruthfulness and wickedness of the policy of British free trade.

On the other hand, in July, 1865, the United States, then borrowing money on short time from its own citizens, had tendered and paid over to it in one day over $39,000,000. Between the 1st of January in that year and the 9th of July the Government borrowed of the earnings and savings of the men and women of our own country $830,000,000.

Whence came this marvellous ability to lend? Whence came this ability to borrow? It came from the realized wealth and prodigious industry of the country created by the tariff of 1861 and its subsequent amendments, with the aid of the "accidental tariff" of the high price of gold needed to pay customs. Adherence to the policy which established this industry and created this wealth will make the nation more prosperous in the future than it has ever been in the past. A new embrace of British free trade will assuredly bring it to poverty, bankruptcy, and the necessity of repudiation.

The Freedmen's Bureau—The Wild Legislation of Congress.

From the Herald.

We have already chronicled the fact that the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau has passed the United States Senate by a large majority. It is, therefore, now before the House of Representatives, and to that body must the people look for the rejection of the scheme.

Prepared as the American people must have been for almost every kind of wild and reckless legislation, under radical rule in Congress, we believe we express their unanimous sentiment when we state that a measure having the ramifications of this Freedmen's Bureau never entered their minds. What does this bill propose? It provides that its operations shall extend to refugees and freedmen in the section covered by the Rebellion; that this section shall be divided into districts; those districts into sub-districts, not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in each State; and that each district and sub-district shall have its local agent, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Now that the war is over, we do not see what the Government has to do with refugees, supposing them to be white, any more than it has to do with the paupers in our almshouse at Bellevue. We, therefore, in considering the subject of this Freedmen's Bureau, throw them out of the scale altogether.

Now, how will this measure operate? By the provisions of the bill the Secretary of War is authorized to "issue provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, as may be deemed needful," etc. In other words, it is establishing a gigantic Government poorhouse for the emancipated blacks; and those who have plantation experience of the negro character know that he will not be slow to avail himself of the benefits of an eleemosynary institution like the one proposed. The measure is not only a bad, but a wicked one. It demoralizes the negro; it encourages him in habits of laziness; it offers a premium to indolence and affords shelter and protection to the black man which have never been, and probably never will be, accorded by the Government to the poor white man in the South. It will place a useless Government official in every county and parish in the late revolting States, constituting altogether an immense army of greedy office-holders. It will saddle the country with an enormous expenditure, say fifteen, perhaps twenty millions of dollars a year. It will force upon the Government a million of negroes as perpetual dependants and pensioners, all, no doubt, perfectly contented, because they have all they want—plenty of rations, abundance to eat and drink, and no work. It will foster the hiving of drones. It will make the idle more idle, and the lazy lazier. Briefly, it will paralyze the industry of the South, and is nothing in any particular but a reckless, extravagant, gigantic and preposterous scheme of Government charity. And what will make it more interesting to our overburthened taxpayers, they will have to pay for it. If the bill is intended as an experiment, it may serve the purpose of an enabling act to permit those Congressmen who have a single idea—and that about the negro—to ventilate their oratory. In that light it may be regarded as a furnishing bureau, established to serve up food for radical and declamatory speeches. But if it be intended as a serious matter, it is calculated not only to embarrass President Johnson in his restoration policy, but to entail a vast amount of mischief and injury on the country. The people of the South do not want any measure of the kind. They dread its effects. They are ready to do what they have always heretofore done—take care of their sick, aged, and decrepit servants. The servants themselves, as a general thing, are doing very well under the peculiar circumstances of the situation. Many who left their former masters, and came North, have returned home and been kindly received and taken care of. The former relations between master and servant having been summarily sundered, it will take a little while before the relationship or anything likened to it is restored. But the well-fed and kindly treated colored servant, after having tasted the benefits of liberty in the North, and received the cold charities of his bawling Northern sympathizers, is prone to return to the old homestead in the sunny South and resume the easy life he once led—free, to be sure, but still having an irrepressible yearning for the scenes amid which he was domesticated. Things are gradually becoming tranquillized in the South, especially with respect to the uses and obligations of labor and capital, and all the tinkering and hammering which radicals in Congress indulge in, and all the bills they propose like the one before us, are only calculated to keep alive a feeling of irritation and resentment, and prolong to an indefinite period the restoration of good order and amicable social and business relations, both with the North and with the Southern laboring population.

If Congress is determined to proceed in this preposterous and costly experiment of charity, why does it not take the cases of our destitute and disabled white veterans into consideration? Many of these brave fellows have families depending upon them for a pitiful subsistence, and the widows and orphans made by the war can be numbered by thousands. Why does not the Government look after these poor and worthy creatures, instead of concocting schemes to feed, clothe, and demoralize fat Southern negroes, who have been accustomed to labor and have extensive fields for employment all around them? Or Congress might take care of the poor emigrant as he lands upon our shores, point him the way to the Government poor house, and keep him there. In short, there are numerous ways in which the Government can spend its millions of dollars, pile on taxation and task the people until they groan again under their burdens; but there is none so transparently preposterous as that of the Freedmen's Bureau bill now before the House of Representatives. If it be not killed there, the force of wild, reckless, and extravagant legislation can no further go.

Smuggling.

From the World.

The Canadian journals tell us that smuggling to this country from their Province is conducted chiefly by citizens of the United States, who glory in outwitting and circumventing our established institutions and comfortable officials. The Canadians themselves, they say, are comparatively a quiet kind of people, who mind their own business honestly, and with little spirit of adventure. The Canadian tariff, which is by no means trifling, does much to protect us on that frontier, although even now its amount is by no means inconsiderable. It is upon the Atlantic coast that this disreputable enterprise pays best. Goods landed there are brought direct from the countries of their origin. No wonder, then, Staten Island and other places in this vicinity should be *entrepots* of illegal traffic. It appears, also, that the "land of steady habits" engages in this business every day in the week. Smuggling, we learn from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, is now a permanent institution, not so much by running goods ashore from ships as by landing whole cargoes along the entire coast of Massachusetts and the rest of New England.

"The custom-houses," says the *Bulletin*, "have night-watchmen, whose beats are as well known to the smugglers as to themselves, and of course these are always avoided; but a million of men would not be enough to line our extensive coast and guard all the places where goods can be landed. Our revenue-cutters are limited in their supply of coal, a fact which is also well known, and therefore they cannot overhaul vessels at all times; so the smugglers have very little to apprehend from interference in their illicit traffic."

The *Bulletin* very properly repeals a suggestion that the Navy Department, instead of sending heavy squadrons to foreign ports, should fit out a large number of small, fleet vessels, to cruise along our coasts, and aid in protecting the revenue and honest traders.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SESURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5 20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture or Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1865, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to unfold by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the projected line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles or road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northward to the point of connection with the projected line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road and belonging to said Company between said points and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1224 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the aforesaid leased property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

10 20 fwtF10 Philadelphia.

HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS,

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
12 20 No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

8 30 1y

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 26 1m

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouses on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BAYCHOLOW,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C. Agent for Herring's Safes.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

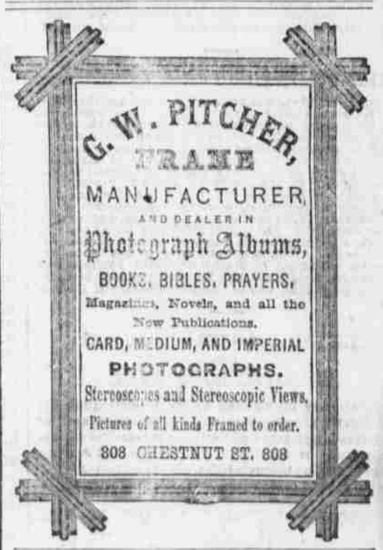
TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12



BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 19 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

MERCHANTS' FUND ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Merchants' Fund Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Mr. Caleb Cope was called to the chair. Mr. Edward Snowden was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* The report of the Board of Managers was read by Mr. John M. Atwood. It shows that three of those who have been receiving assistance have died during the past year. Donations amounting to $3530 have been granted to twenty one persons. Seventeen persons are still receiving assistance. Of these fifteen are between the ages of sixty and eighty-four years. The committee appointed at the last annual meeting to solicit funds, report having received $39,880 27, which increases the general fund to $55,000. Of this amount $48,000 have been invested, and $7690 in cash remain on hand to be invested. The report of the Treasurer, Dr. James B. McFarland, shows the balance on hand is $7352 11.

Mr. John Welsh moved that the Board of Managers be requested to prosecute the voluntary subscriptions till they reach two hundred thousand. The motion was agreed to. An election for officers was then gone into, with the following result:—

President—John M. Atwood.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas Robins, Edmund A. Souder.

Treasurer—James B. McFarland.

Secretary—W. H. Bacon.

Managers—Thomas Robins, William C. Ludwig, Arthur G. Coffin, James C. Hand, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, James B. McFarland, E. C. Knight, Richard Wood, Benjamin Orne, who, with the following named persons, held over, constitute the Board of Managers for the ensuing year:—John M. Atwood, John W. Claghorn, John Mason, William Cummings, Thos. F. Brady, Edward L. Clarke, John Welsh, A. J. Derbyshire, Marshall Hill, William H. Bacon.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY LEGION is the name of an organization lately called into existence by former officers and soldiers of the 98th, 93d, 75th, 27th Infantry, the 5th and 12th Cavalry, of Pennsylvania, as well as the 29th New York Volunteer Regiment, and already numbers over one hundred members. The object of the Legion, which is principally of a civic nature, is the maintenance of sentiments of good fellowship among late comrades in the war against Southern aggression; the purchase and maintenance of a burial place in a suitable cemetery; the erection of a befitting monument thereon; the burial with military honors, and at the expense of the organization, of deceased members; and the extension of the hand of friendship and succor to them that may be in distress. A constitution and by-laws, similar to those of the Scott Legion, have been adopted, and all officers, soldiers, and marines who fought in the late war are cordially invited to join this Legion. The present headquarters of the organization are at Ladner's Military Hall, Third street, below Green, where the Legion meets on the evening of the first Thursday in every month, and where applications for membership may be made. The entrance fee has been fixed at one dollar, and the contributions at twenty-five cents per month; and to create a fund, the first annual ball of the Legion will be held at National Guards' Hall on Thursday, the 1st of March.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN ARTILLERY.—The 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Regiment was to leave Petersburg, Va., yesterday, *en route* for Philadelphia, to be mustered out. The 2d Pennsylvania is the largest regiment that took the field during the late Rebellion. Over four thousand men have served in its ranks, and about one thousand will return home with it. It participated in all of Grant's great battles, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and took a conspicuous part in the final siege of Richmond, holding a highly important position on the small peninsula formed by the James and Appomatox rivers, a short distance from Bermuda Hundred. The regiment is a veteran organization, having left Philadelphia for the seat of war over four years since, one of the first to go, and it is, believed the last Pennsylvania regiment to return home. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Strawbridge at present, but was originally recruited by Colonel A. A. Gibson, United States Army, formerly Commandant at Fort Delaware.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.—The Twelfth Annual Session of the Corn Exchange Association was held last evening, at the hall, Second and Gold streets. The report of the Secretary, Mr. Joseph S. Perot, was read. The Association now numbers 454 members. There have been added this year eighty-eight new firms, and thirty-eight members have resigned. Nine members have died during the year, viz.:—Thomas Barnett, John Gibson, Thomas Richardson, Alexander Heron, Alexander Hogg, Joseph B. Craig, John Derbyshire, Thomas M. Zell, and Charles S. Wayne. The Treasurer reports as follows:—

Receipts of the year		$5,852 96
Expenses—General	$3,812 73	
Donations to sufferers by the fire at Ninth and Washington streets	1,000 00	
Donation to Cooper Shop and Union Refreshment Saloons	600 00	
Cash on hand	440 00	—$5,852 96

PHILADELPHIA BOTANIC GARDEN ASSOCIATION.—A bill has been read in the Legislature to incorporate the Philadelphia Botanic Garden Association, which is to be formed for the promotion and encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and the study of botany, by improving the growth of plants, trees, vegetables, fruits and flowers, and by introducing into this country new varieties and species. D. Rodney King, Thomas Meehan, H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., Louis Jack, Charles Harmer, Thomas G. James, and Charles G. Hayes are named as incorporators, and the company are not to hold more than $150,000 worth of real estate.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A public meeting of the American Union Commission was held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms last evening, for the purpose of devising means whereby money may be raised for the furtherance of the objects of the Commission. Ex-Governor Pollock presided. A motion of Mr. Bond's was agreed to. It was to the effect that the Finance Committee be authorized to appoint four collectors for the different sections of the city, to collect funds for the benefit of the Commission, their compensation to be fixed by the Committee. Addresses were made by Mr. Parker, Mr. Adams, and Professor Todds, of Tennessee.

LADY DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—A sad accident occurred on the Schuylkill river, above Girard avenue, yesterday afternoon, by which a young married woman named Beale was drowned. She, with her husband and a number of others, were engaged in skating, when the ice suddenly gave way, precipitating five, among whom were three females, into the water. All were rescued with the exception of Mrs. Beale. Her body was recovered and taken to the Park Police Station, and subsequently to her residence, Poplar street, above Thirteenth.

MORRIS, THE SWINDLER.—Robert Morris, alias Purcell, alias Jones, etc. etc., who was arrested by special officers Cooper and Roberts, charged with swindling a number of business men in this city, had a further hearing yesterday afternoon at the Central Station. Among the witnesses present to testify against him were H. F. Bunn, of Bush, Bunn & Co., Mr. Frailey, of Miller, Barnes & Co., Samuel Eckle, of Baker & Co. The prisoner was committed in default of $4000 bail, for trial.

INTERNAL INJURIES.—A young man, named David Barnes, fell from the second story of a store on Second street, above Market, while painting. He was severely injured internally, and was taken up in an insensible condition.

RUN OVER.—James P. Kane, aged twenty-two years, was run over by the Hope Engine, at Sixth and Spruce streets, about midnight on Monday, and had his left jaw broken.

ANOTHER BRIDGE.—We understand that another bridge is proposed to be erected over the Schuylkill and the flats or meadows and grounds of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, from the angle on Callowhill street, at Twenty-third street, to Powelton avenue on the west side.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

AN OLD MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—An old and unknown man was found late Monday afternoon, frozen to death, in an open field on the Ellisburg turnpike, about three miles from Camden. From appearances he was about seventy years of age, and had been dead three or four days. Coroner Roberts brought the body into Camden, where he will keep it for a few days, in order that his friends or acquaintances may have an opportunity to recognize it. Deceased is bald-headed, had on a coat of dark, steel-mixed cloth, clean white over and under shirts, darkish pants, with a patch on one knee, nearly new shoes, white woollen stockings, and his face had been smoothly shaven. All his apparel seemed clean and warm, but there was nothing found in his possession that would lead to his recognition.

SANITARY MEASURES.—The City Council seem to have become awakened to the necessity of commencing at an early day to prepare against the anticipated approach of the cholera. They have given imperative orders to Marshal Campbell to remove all nuisances, such as pigpens, etc., before winter is broken up, and that officer will commence operations at once. However unpleasant to himself the task may be, it is an order which he has to obey. The measure, however, is one of great importance to the city in a sanitary point of view, and should have been enforced long ago.

HEARING OF CASES.—The cases of the four men arrested on the charge of having participated in the fracas on Saturday night, in which the two brothers Hoy were so dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, were partially investigated on Monday before the Mayor. In order, however, to obtain other evidence, further investigation was postponed, and the prisoners recommitted to jail.

IN SESSION.—The Courts of Camden county resumed operations again yesterday, and took up the criminal business, which embraces a large number of cases yet to be disposed of.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 277 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1866.

To Mr. J. S. Clarke Walnut Street Theatre.

My Dear Sir:—In view of the effort which the Managers of the Soldiers' Home in the city of Philadelphia are making to increase their fund for providing for the sailors and soldiers who have been disabled in our country's service, we would respectfully solicit your co-operation in the matter, and would be happy to receive the benefit of a matinee at the Walnut Street Theatre, if agreeable to you, and at your convenience.

Very respectfully yours,
ELLEN LIE WALLACE,
President Soldiers' Home."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of yesterday, I beg to say that I cheerfully comply with your polite request, and most respectfully proffer the use of the Walnut Street Theatre and my professional services for an afternoon performance on Saturday, February 10.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. S. CLARKE.

To Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, President of the "Soldiers' Home," &c. 1t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SÆNGERBUND'S
GRAND CARNIVAL AND ANNUAL
MASK BALL
will take place
MONDAY, February 5, 1866.
MANAGERS:
Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street.
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street.
Colonel William Moore, No. 648 N. Fourth street.
Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
Fr. Fleishmann, No. 502 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann Part, No. 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer, No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.
W. Eisenlohr, No. 137 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Ladner, North Military Hall.
Ig. Thorler, No. 202 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street.
Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner, Sangerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.

The Managers have much pleasure in announcing this Great Festival of the Season. They offer to their patrons perfect gratification of all their senses in GREAT PROCESSIONS,
FESTIVE SONGS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc. Etc.

Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgfeld, will perform alternately, Dance and Promenade Music.

Tickets $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies; additional ladies $1 each.

For full particulars, see circulars attached to each Ticket. (1 29 7t) THE COMMITTEE.

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA BILLIARD CONGRESS
WILL BE HELD AT
CONCERT HALL,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 31st instant,
AND ENDING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Exhibition—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7½ o'clock.

The following members will contend for the Prize:—

R. T. RYALL,	E. J. PLUNKETT,
JAMES PALMER,	JOHN B. BRUCE,
HENRY A. HEWES,	CHARLES A. STINSMAN.

The Committee with great pleasure announce that M. Phelan, P. Carme, D. Kavanagh, J. McDevitt, W. Goldthwait, Cyville Dion, Joseph Dion, E. H. Nelms, and many other celebrities will positively take part in these Elegant Exhibitions.

Single Tickets, 50 cents. Season Tickets, admitting one gentleman and ladies, $2 00. To be had at the Billiard Saloons and Continental Hotel. 1 27 4t

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP
OF
LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.

The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.

Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
SECOND WEEK. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 8¼ o'clock. To commence at 7½.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 29 C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
AT THE OPENING OF THE
NEW ORGAN,
IN UNION M. E. CHURCH,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 1st.

Some of the best talent has been engaged for the occasion.

Tickets 50 cents, at the Methodist Book Store, No. 56 N. Fourth and at the door. 1 27 stuwth 4t*

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
SECOND WEEK OF THE REVIVAL
OF
THE GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
Which has been received with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL
AND
UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT
by the thousands who have witnessed it.
It will be repeated THIS EVENING.
Mr. T. F. GLENNEY his first appearance in this city, as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
Messrs. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, Walter Lennox, B. Young, J. F. Ward, Miss Lizzie Cooper, and Mrs. Mordaunt will also appear.
The performance will conclude with the new London Farce,
MY WIFE'S MAID,
with Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. F. Ward, and Miss Annie Ward in the cast.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
(By special request)
ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3,
EIGHTY-SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
EIGHTY-SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
(First time this Season.)
Admission to Matinees, 50 cts. to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1 15. Performance to begin at 2 15.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
JOHN S. CLARKE EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, A SPLENDID DOUBLE BILL.
A Comedy by Buckstone, Comedy by Poole.
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry (only time) ..... Mr. J. S. CLARKE
MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. Dove (only time) ..... Mr. J. S. CLARKE
On the same evening,
To commence with WHO SPEAKS FIRST.
THURSDAY, EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY.
The great farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
The successful Domestic Drama from Dickens, of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
The spectacular Romance of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
And the one act Comedy of
THE PRACTICAL MAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
LAST WEEK OF MISS HOSMER.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, January 31,
INGOMAR.
INGOMAR.

Parthenia	Miss JEAN HOSMER
Ingomar	E. L. Tilton
Myron	Mr. F. Mackay
Master	L. L. James

After which,
AN AMPLE APOLOGY.

Snoozington Spooner	Stuart Robson
Crashington Clasher	Owen Marlowe
Millington Mawney	L. L. James

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS HOSMER.
ONLY PERFORMANCE OF "ION."
MONDAY, February 5, EMMA WALLER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF W. F. WALLETT,
The Queen's Jester, Shakespearian Fool, and Citizen Clown, who will perform
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, the brilliant Artist,
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA,
Last week of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Comic Pantomime THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 29, 1866.

BIDS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD street, up to 10 P. M., February 3d, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in this city, viz.:—
475 barrels flour, baker's grade.
1000 gallons vinegar, in barrels.
Samples required. Cooperage to be of best kind. Drayage to be performed by the Quartermaster's Department.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
1 29 5t Purchasing Officer.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
54 PHILADELPHIA

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO., Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 203 RACE Street, Phila'a,

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck laces, Belt Clasps, Studs Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 8 15 1y

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 15 6m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him or repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AND GOVERNMENT HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 23, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain A. M. Cumming, A. Q. M., at the Canton Warehouse, Fell's Point, Baltimore, Md., on FRIDAY, February 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Unserviceable Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

Adzes,	Paulins,
Anchors,	Pillows,
Andirons,	Planes,
Augers,	Pokers,
Axes, Broad,	Presses, Letter,
Bails and Chains,	Punches,
Barrels,	Rakes,
Bars, Grate,	Roofing, Felt,
Bedsteads,	Saddles,
Benches,	Saddlers' Tools,
Bevels,	Screws, Bench,
Bits, Bridle,	Screw-drivers,
Blacksmiths' Tools,	Spades and Handles,
Blankets,	Squares,
Blocks, Tackle,	Tables,
Boilers, assorted,	Wheelbarrows,
Brace and Bits,	Window Blinds,
Bridles Riding,	Wood Horses,
Brushes, Horse,	Zinc, etc. etc.
Caps, assorted,	Kettles, Tea,
Carpenters' Tools,	Ladders,
Casks, Water,	Lamps,
Candlesticks,	Lanterns,
Collars, Horse,	Levels, Spirit,
Cups, Tin,	Mallets,
Curry Combs,	Mattresses,
Desks, Office and Field,	Mortars and Pestles,
Dividers,	Oars,
Fenders,	Pans, assorted,
Files,	Picks,
Forges,	Pins, Picket,
Forks, Stable,	Plates,
Furnace,	Pots, Coffee,
Gauges,	Pumps, assorted,
Girths,	Quilts,
Grates,	Rasps,
Grindstones,	Rope,
Halyards,	Saddle Bags,
Handcuffs,	Saws, assorted,
Harness, amb. and wag.,	Scythes,
Hatchets,	Shovels,
Hay Press,	Spittoons,
Hoisting Apparatus,	Stoves and Pipe,
Hods, Coal,	Wagon Covers,
Hose,	Whips,
Iron,	Wire,
Nails, H. S.,	Wrenches,
Ovens.	

And on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at Camp Newport, Baltimore, Md., 60 (more or less) Good Serviceable Horses,

Ambulances,	Drays,
Hailers,	Harness.
Wagons, army & spring,	

Particular attention is invited to the superior quality of these Horses, Ambulances, and Wagons, which are much better than any heretofore offered for sale.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
1 26 6t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dept.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD,
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes or fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the Navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE
1 27 16t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866.

There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY POWDERS.

Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
260 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 t2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinburn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) porch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges,
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers,	927 lbs. Castings.
932 sets Mule Harness,	12 476 lbs Scrap Iron,
33 sets Horse Harness,	3620 lbs. Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	2 697 lbs Wire Iron, 762 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

Sale of serviceable and unserviceable
NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,360	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE.
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
1 24 wfm 2 14 Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.
200 General Operating

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

The President on the Constitution.

It is a common proverb that it is easier to pull down than to build up, and this is especially true with respect to a political system like that of the United States. The process of forming the Constitution of our Federal Government was an arduous and protracted one, in which the best and purest minds of that period took part. With all the light reflected upon their labors by the experience of preceding ages, there was great difficulty in adjusting the various opinions and conflicting interests that impeded the task; and it was exceedingly doubtful, even up to the closing sessions of the Convention, whether the plan finally proposed could or would receive the necessary vote in its favor. And when, afterwards, the Constitution agreed upon in convention in this city was submitted for ratification to the people of the several States, there was much apprehension felt that the instrument might not receive the required assent of nine out of the thirteen States of the old federation, and therefore fail of adoption altogether.

The felicity of its operation during eighty odd years of trial, with but few material amendments in all that long interval of time, forcibly attests the almost perfect fitness of the organic law of the National Government to the purposes and ends it was designed to meet, as well as the rare wisdom and foresight of those enlightened statesmen who were its authors.

These facts in the constitutional history of the Republic should strongly engage popular reverence for a framework of government which cost so much to secure it in the beginning, and which no ordinary men could have devised. But as innovations on any system of civil order, once begun, are apt to breed a passion for change rather for its own sake than for any substantial improvement, either urgently needed or clearly perceived, they are to be ardently discouraged, as adapted to lead to some undefined extent, and to the most disastrous consequences.

This spirit is exhibited just now in a remarkable manner, and to an unprecedented degree, by certain members of the present Congress; and it is not at all surprising that the President regards the matter with decided disfavor. In a recent conversation of his with a distinguished Senator, Mr. Johnson is reported to have said:—

"Propositions to amend the Constitution are becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings, called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in my opinion, has a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom."

This is strong language, but not a whit too strong for the occasion. It justly rebukes that silly propensity of a certain class of politicians to be perpetually tinkering at the most sacred forms and established provisions of government in our land; just as if they were wiser than our fathers, and could improve, by almost any ill-considered and immatured alterations, the fabrics of social organization and civil administration which those seemingly inspired sages constructed and bequeathed to us. Indeed, as the President more than intimates, there is a levity of temper and an itching meddlesomeness of disposition displayed with respect to amending the Constitution of the United States, which find their reflection in the volubility of stump orators and the miserable platitudes of those who scribble the "preambles and resolutions of town meetings." And we entirely agree with him in thinking that all such trifling with so grave a matter as the Federal Constitution is fitted to sink that deservedly venerable instrument in popular respect, and to divest it of very much of that august sanctity which should be constantly preserved as one of the most efficacious muniments of its integrity and safety.

Nor is the President without high authority for the profound sagacity and wholesome conservatism of the views he has so lately expressed in reference to this subject. Washington, in his "Farewell Address" to the people of the United States, uttered like sentiments in the following impressive admonition:—"Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, *but also that you resist, with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext.* One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country; and that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual damage, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion."

But it would seem that a number—we hope a small minority—of the members of the present Congress have no very great regard for the views of either President Washington or President Johnson touching the imprudence of making too many and too frequent alterations of the fundamental and supreme law of the National Government. They have, apparently, got into their heads the conceit that they were not sent to Washington to legislate for the ordinary and current affairs of the country, or, as President Johnson expresses it, "those more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which is essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people," but that their real and only mission is, to totally abolish the Constitution of 1787, and make an entirely and bran new one for the nation. The people's representatives are, in that respect, entirely in error. If the Constitution really requires any further amendments than have already been accomplished, there will be time enough to propose them when the Union is completely restored, and the people of all the States are in a situation to consider and decide upon them. In the meanwhile, there are pressing questions of taxation, finance, commerce, internal improvements, the tariff, and the like, demanding action at the hands of Congress; and the people everywhere, no doubt, will be greatly more pleased to have these matters attended to with due promptness and deliberation, than to have their minds agitated and the final restoration of the peace and unity of the country postponed by propositions to amend the Constitution, which are either not needed at all, or are of doubtful expediency.

South Carolina Redivivus.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, now in command of the Department of South Carolina, has recently issued an order which will create a sensation among the haughty aristocrats of that pestilent State. In a calm and demonstrative way he disposes of the question so long discussed and so little understood—the equality of the white and black races in the eyes of the law. The first statement he makes is terse and concise, but every word is full of meaning:—"All laws shall be applicable alike to all inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaints, or to testify, because of color or caste." This sounds like democracy of the broadest character. It would seem to mean that the colored man was to be elevated, and the poor man entitled to all his franchises. In furtherance of his plan, he urges all persons living within the limits of the State to apply themselves assiduously to the development of the agricultural resources of the department, promising every protection which the military arm of the Government can supply. This is admirably adapted to produce a feeling of security upon the part of those who are really anxious to reconstruct the South, and bring about the prosperity that prevailed before bad men urged the two sections idto a bloody and ruinous conflict. On the other hand he clearly intimates that persons not disposed to labor for their own support, whether they be white or black, will be dealt with as their contumacy may seem to deserve. It is his intention to see that the system of serfdom shall not be exchanged for that of pauperism. Every able-bodied man will be required to do his portion in regaining the position lost by rebellion and crime. This is a common sense view of the delicate question. Every one will be compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. The masters, who lorded it so proudly, must gain their livelihood by some honest means, while the recently unshackled slaves, born to a new and nobler life, will be required to prove their capability to enjoy the freedom which has been bought at such fearful expenditure of blood and treasure. General Sickles' order abolishes all inequalities of punishment, and makes corporal punishment, unless in specially provided cases, a criminal offense.

The order will change the aspect of affairs in South Carolina, where the task-masters' whip and the thong of the brutal overseer have so long held sway. But the chivalry must acknowledge that the world moves, and that barbarities and brutalities must give way before the march of an advancing civilization. Hoary-headed outrages are not to be tolerated in a civilized age and among Christian people. General Sickles is the very man to grapple with the hydra-headed monster of slavery, for he has the ability to understand its venom, and the nerve to boldly attack it in its den. The paper will repay a careful perusal, and if its suggestions are properly carried out, there is no doubt of the success of General Sickles' mission.

Our New Judges.

The selection of Hon. Joseph Allison to occupy the position of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Hon. Oswald Thompson, recently deceased, strikes us as a particularly happy one. Judge Allison's long connection with the Common Pleas renders him entirely familiar with the important business of that Court. He brings to the discharge of his official duties great intelligence, indefatigable industry, unquestionable integrity, and legal erudition of more than usual brilliancy. He is a fit man to assume the ermine that falls unspotted from the shoulders of Judge Thompson.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Judge Allison has been filled by the appointment of William S. Pierce, Esq., a well-known and greatly respected member of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Pierce has spent his life in professional service, and is very familiar with civil practice. We imagine that he has peculiar talents for administering justice. He is cool, collected, and scarcely ever throws off his guard by any sudden development. He is deeply read in the law, especially that of Pennsylvania, and we think will make a most admirable Judge. We are gratified to know that the great loss we sustained in the death of Judge Thompson was so promptly and so creditably filled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Wednesday, January 31, 1866.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market this morning, and prices have an upward tendency. Catawissa Railroad, as we have noticed for several days past, continues the most active on the list; about 5000 shares sold at 33⅜@34¼ for preferred, an advance of ¼, and common do. at 23@24, an advance of ½; Reading sold at 49⅞@50, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 116½@117, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, no change; North Pennsylvania at 37, an advance of 1; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29½@29¾, no change; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is rather more doing. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 52¼; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 32; Spruce and Pine at 36; and Hestonville at 34. 71was bid for Second and Third; 32 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Government bonds are in better demand. 5-20s sold at 102; 6s of 1881 at 103¾; and 7·30s at 98⅛. 93 was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand, with sales of Pennsylvania 5s at 89, and new City 6s at 91.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 50½ for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 96 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; and 52 for Girard.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 114½; 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 21 for Lehigh Navigation; 9½ for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are without change. McElrath was in good demand, with sales at 2½, and McClintock at 1¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$50 U S 5-20s 62	102	100 sh Catawissa	b5 24
$1500 do	reg. 102	100 sh do	23⅝
$3000 U S 6s, '81	103¼	700 sh McClintock	1¼
$300 U S 7·30s July	98⅛	100 sh McElrath	2¼
$200 City 6s, gas	86½	5 sh Mor Canal pf	114¼
$11000 City 6s, new	91	10 sh Cam & Am	115½
$3000 Leeg Cnl. b's	50	32 sh Penna R	54⅛
$6000 Phil & Sun 7s	90½	100 sh Reading	s10 49⅛
400 sh Catawissa pf	33¾	700 sh do	b30 49⅜
100 sh do	s15 33¾	200 sh N Penna	37
100 sh do	b30 33¾	100 sh Phil & Erie	29½
600 sh do	lots s30 34¼	100 sh do	b5 29⅝
100 sh do	34¼	200 sh New Creek	1 1-16
300 sh do	34¼	200 sh A Y & Mid	7
100 sh do	b5 34¼	200 sh do	b30 7¼
100 sh do	34¼	100 sh Fulton	b30 7¼
100 sh do	34¼	100 sh Big M'tn	5⅛
100 sh do	s5 34¼	100 sh Swatara	24
100 sh Cata com	23	900 sh St Nich Gas	lots 8¼
200 sh do	23¼	200 sh do	8⅜
100 sh do	23⅜	3 sh Preston Coal	18
300 sh do	lots 23½	26 sh 10th & 11 h	52½
200 sh do	lots 23⅝	28 sh 13th & 15th	32
1400 sh do	lots b5 24	5 sh Spruce & Pine	36
300 sh do	s5 24	300 sh West'v. lots	b5 34

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Cata pf	s30 33¾	100 sh Read	b5 49⅜
200 sh do	33¾	100 sh do	s10 49⅜
400 sh Am Gum Pt 2d	1	100 sh Phillips Oil	¼

Harper, Durney & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140½	140⅝
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	134½	135½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Market dull.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	140½	12 M.	140½
11 A. M.	140½	1 P. M.	140½

—The following is the Referee's report of an important Broker's case in the New York Supreme Court:—

Archibald Ogilvie and Henry W. Low vs. James B. Beverdge.

Referee's Report.—I, James B. Haskin, the Referee to whom this action was referred to hear, try, and determine the same, by an order made and entered herein on the 7th day of April, 1865, do hereby report that I have been attended by the parties herein and their counsel, George C. Barrett, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and Fullerton and Knox for the defendant, and have heard all their proofs and arguments and have duly considered the same. And I do find as

FACTS,

First. That at the time of the transactions hereinafter referred to, the plaintiffs were copartners in the business of stock brokers in the city of New York, under the firm name of Ogilvie & Son, and were members of the regular board of stock brokers in said city.

Second. That shortly prior to the 19th day of March, 1864, the defendant employed said plaintiffs as his stock brokers, to buy and sell for him and on his account, upon speculation, shares of the stock of such corporations as he (said defendant) might desire to speculate in. The defendant had previously speculated in stocks in this city. The arrangement then made between the plaintiffs and the defendant was partly expressed and partly implied, or left to the usage and custom in such case. It was impliedly agreed between said plaintiffs and defendant in accordance with the usage and custom in such cases (and the usage and custom in this city in such cases is as specified in the following findings of such implied agreement) that all shares of stock purchased and sold by the plaintiffs for and on account of said defendant should be so purchased and sold in their (said plaintiffs') name, and that the name of said defendant should not be given up as a principal in such transaction; that the plaintiffs should borrow or raise money on the shares so purchased by the hypothecation or other use thereof, and with such moneys, together with the sums received from the defendant for margins, as they are termed, said plaintiffs should pay for such shares of stock, and that said shares of stock should thus be carried, as it is termed, until their sale, when by means of the proceeds of said sales the said loans should be paid and said shares be released and delivered to the purchasers on such sale. The plaintiffs were to act as the agents and brokers of said defendant in so buying, carrying and selling said shares of stock, in effecting such loans thereon, and generally in all the transactions attending said speculations, and for their services in that respect it was agreed that the plaintiffs should have a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. upon the par value of any such shares of stock for purchasing and a like sum for selling the same. It was also agreed that the defendant should provide the plaintiffs at all times with, and keep in their hands as their security against depreciation in the market value of said shares what is termed a margin of ten per cent., being such sums of money as would amount to ten per cent. upon the par value of the shares of stock purchased or sold, and it was impliedly agreed that in case of the decline in the market value of such shares, said defendant should add to such sums of money so constituting what is termed such margin from time to time such other sums as would at all times afford the said plaintiff such a margin of ten per cent. against further depreciation in such market value of said shares.

Third. At the time of such employment and agreement the defendant was and ever since has been a resident of Newburgh, Orange County, in this State, and had his office there for the transaction of business, but he was during the times or the transactions hereinafter specified frequently absent from Newburgh on business.

Fourth. That pursuant to the employment agreement and understanding referred to in the "second" finding, the defendant furnished said plaintiffs from time to time with sums of money as, and for such margins amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $13,488·75) thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and by, and at the defendant's special instance and request, and on his special instructions and authority the plaintiffs purchased for him, and on his account, all of the shares of stock specified in the account or statement hereto annexed marked "A," and made a part of this my report at the respective times and prices therein specified, and sold for him and on his account under such special instruction all the shares of stock at the times and prices therein specified, except the four hundred shares of stock of the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, the five hundred shares of stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the five hundred shares of stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the sales of which were not made under instructions from the defendant, but were made under the circumstances hereinafter referred to; and said account is just and accurate, and contains a correct statement as well of the sums furnished by the defendant to said plaintiffs, as, and for margins as of the respective dates when the same were so furnished.

Fifth. I further find the following facts in respect to the sale of the shares of stock, so excepted in the "Fourth" finding above:—On the 7th day of April, 1864, said shares had declined in their market value, and said plaintiffs had not in their hands any margins against depreciation and loss thereon as agreed by said defendant to be furnished so them, and thereupon said plaintiffs on said day, both by letter and telegram, demanded of said defendant an additional sum of money to keep his said margin good, which, on the 9th day of April, 1864, said defendant, by letter, promised to furnish to said plaintiffs in two or three days, but which he wholly neglected and failed to do. On the 13th day of April, 1864, the market value of said stocks had further declined, and on that day, the defendant, in the city of New York, gave the plaintiffs, on account of the additional margin then required, a check for ($4500) four thousand five hundred dollars on the Bank of Newburg, which realized to the plaintiffs ($4488 75) forty-four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and agreed immediately upon his return home, where he said he was going the same day, to remit to the plaintiffs a further and satisfactory sum to make this margin good. The defendant wholly failed to make his margin good or to remit any further sum. He was notified by telegram on the 15th day of April 1864, that the market was very weak, but he never replied thereto, and the plaintiffs heard nothing from him, nor did he communicate with them again until the 22d day of April, 1864. On the 16th day of April, 1864, there was a panic in the stock market, which lasted for several days, and until after the 19th of that month, and stocks each day declined greatly further in their market value. The defendant knew of such panic, but remained passive, and left the plaintiffs without instructions, margin, or communication. The defendant's margins on said 16th day of April, 1864, were entirely exhausted, and on that day it would have required a remittance of over twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars from the defendant to the plaintiffs to have made his margin good; the loans which the plaintiffs had effected upon the said stocks wherewith to carry the same, had been called in, and payment demanded. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs, upon the 16th day of April, 1864, sold five hundred shares of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. On the 18th of said month they sold one hundred shares of the stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, and the said four hundred shares of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, and on the 19th of April, 1864, they sold the remaining four hundred shares of the stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. All of said sales were made by the plaintiffs for the defendant and on his account, without further notice or demand than hereinbefore specified. Such sales were made in the regular, usual, and customary way, and the prices realized were the highest market prices of the day. And the statement of the date of such sales and the prices realized therefor contained and specified in said account is just and accurate, and the plaintiffs have been compelled to pay, and have paid for and on account of the defendant, the difference between the prices paid for said shares and the price which they realized, which amounted over and above all such margins to the sum of ($23 513·42) twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-two cents.

Sixth. That all of the sales so made without special instructions from the defendant were so made by said plaintiffs in good faith.

Seventh. That immediately after the sale of said shares of stock the plaintiffs notified the defendant of the same, and of the prices which said shares had realized, and the defendant acquiesced in the same.

As conclusions of law I find that such sales hereinbefore mentioned were and are binding upon the defendant, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against the defendant for the sum of $24,695·07) twenty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and seven cents (being the amount claimed in the complaint herein, with interest, and which is less than the amount due the plaintiffs on the face of the account) beside the costs of this action, and for which sum ($24 695·07) twenty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and seven cents, besides costs, etc judgment should be entered in favor of said plaintiffs against said defendant. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) John B Haskin, Referee.
Dated New York, January 27, 1866.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Wednesday, January 31.—The want of confidence in the future financial affairs tends to flatten trade in all departments, and prices of goods, with few exceptions, have a downward tendency. Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly and is in fair demand at $32 50 per ton for No. 1.

Cloverseed is scarce and in steady demand, with sales of 800 bushels at $7·25@8 44 for fair and strictly prime quality. Nothing doing in Timothy and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $3 15.

There is no new movement to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few small lots—say 500 bbls.—for the supply of the home consumers, at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@8 50 for extras; $8 50@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9·50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy lots, according to quality. Nothing worthy of notice doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is as dull as ever. Sales of 1200 bush. fair and prime Pennsylvania red at $2@2 21, and white at $2 25@2·60. 400 bush. Pennsylvania white sold at $2·25. Rye is steady at 90c.@$1 for Southern and Pennsylvania. There is not much corn here, and the demand is fair. Sales of 1000 bush. yellow at 73c. in the cars. Oats are dull, with small sales at 48c., in store.

Whisky is dull. Small sales at $2 27@2 28 for Pennsylvania and Western bbls.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 31.—Cotton is quiet at 49@50c. for middlings. Flour quiet, but unchanged; sales of 7000 bbls. Wheat quiet, but unchanged. Corn firm, but quiet. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $28·37½@28·50 for mess. Lard heavy, but unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

The "Sultana" Disaster.

The trial of Captain Frederic Speed, of Maine, A. A. G. of Volunteers, for improperly placing on board of the steamer *Sultana*, last April, at Vicksburg, where he was Acting Adjutant-General, 1886 paroled prisoners, of whom 1100 perished by the explosion of the boat near Memphis, commenced before a court-martial at Vicksburg, on the 11th instant. The carrying capacity of the boat was 376, and other and better boats were offered to carry a portion of the prisoners. The examination of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Williams consumed two days and a part of the third, his evidence being mainly in regard to bringing the paroled prisoners in from Four-Mile Bridge, near Vicksburg, and placing them on the *Sultana, en route* for St. Louis, Mo., and Columbus, O., and on whom the responsibility rests for placing these men on the boat. Captain William F. Kerns, who was Assistant Quartermaster, and in charge of the river and land transportation at Vicksburg, at the time the *Sultana* was loaded, was next examined to show that Captain Speed not only transcended authority in selecting any boat for this purpose, but that he selected the *Sultana* in utter disregard of the protests of officers in the transportation department. The trial was still in progress at last accounts.

Death of the Hon. Mr. Ricaud.—The Hon. James B. Ricaud, late Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, died at his residence near Chestertown, on the 23d instant, after a protracted illness. He repeatedly represented his county in the State Legislature, was a member of the State Convention of 1850, and twice represented his district in the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Ricaud was a man of talents, of generous impulses, and strict integrity.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Corn Exchange Association.
Philadelphia, January 31, 1866.

At the Annual Meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange Association, held on TUESDAY EVENING, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS.
Vice-President,
NATHAN BROOKE.
Secretary,
JOSEPH S PEROT.
Treasurer,
JOB S. EVANS.
Managers,

John T. Bailey,	Edward Lukens,
Seneca E. Malone,	George W. Mears,
Henry S. Hannis,	George L. Buzby,
John H. Michener.	C. W. Hunsicker.

1t Joseph S. Perot, Secretary.

To succeed in business, obtain the assistance of Helfenstein's Excelsior Printing Rooms, No. 439 Chestnut Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Department of Receiver of Taxes,
Philadelphia, January 29, 1866.

STATE TAXES ON REAL ESTATE WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

(Signed)
CHARLES O'NEILL,
1 30 3t Receiver of Taxes.

United States Treasury—
Custom House Building,
Philadelphia, January 30, 1866.
On and after the 1st of February next, this office will be open for business from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
A. B. Browne,
1 30 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

Office of the Upper Island Oil Company.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper Island Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 425 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to Fifty Thousand Dollars.
A. C. Cattell,
William Getty,
A. R. Chambers,
M. R. Stroud,
Alfred Martien,
Directors.
1 31 wth6t

Office of the Walnut Island Oil Company,
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Walnut Island Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 Chestnut street Philadelphia, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
A. C. Cattell,
William Getty,
John Garrett,
M. R Stroud,
Wm. M. Barlow,
Directors.
1 31 2 17 8 12

Office Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Philadelphia, January 30, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Sansom Street Hall.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Edmund Smith,
1 30 25t Secretary.

Office of the Volcanic Oil and Coal Company, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.
Philadelphia, January 25 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
1 26 t2 13 A. L. Massey, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET
Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the New York Museum, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22 mwf3m BOSTON, Mass.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

Schomacker & Co.'s Philadelphia Manufactured Pianos
Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.
They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.
They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.
Warerooms No 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

GREAT SACRIFICE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE LOST

IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.

THE LOW PRICES OFFERED AT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

CALL AT THE STORE OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 31 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

DIRECT FROM DUBLIN, AN INVOICE OF

PIMS BROTHERS'

BLACK IRISH POPLINS,

IN THE TWO BEST QUALITIES.

N. B.—The order having been given for these goods to the manufacturers nearly six months, we are enabled to sell them for a much less price than if the order had been given at a later period [1 30 2t

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

35 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin.
37½ cent heavy good Bleached Muslin
40 cents for best makes Bleached Muslin.
48 cents for Williamsville.
50 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheeting.

457 PIECES

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices.
35 cents for good Ginghams.
31 cents for Merrimac Prints.
80 for heavy large Blankets.
40 cents for good huck fringed Towels.
$1·15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Winter Goods greatly reduced in price.
Daily receiving Spring Stock.
One case best Water proof Cloakings.
Beaver Cloakings and Overcoatings low.
We advise buying now while they are cheap.

SPRING FLANNELS.

Complete Stock from 40 cents up.
Best Tickings made for best custom. 1 25 6t4p

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE MASONIC ORDERS.—The Masonic Orders of Camden last evening had an important and very interesting meeting at their rooms, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Fourth and Market streets, which was well attended. Delegations from other places were in attendance, and, after the disposal of the various items of business before them, they adjourned to the extensive dining saloons of Mrs. Laning, where a sumptuous collation and supper were served up.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—The afternoon freight train on the Cape May and Millville railroad was thrown from the track, on Monday evening, near Malaga Station. The cause of the disaster was the misplacement of a switch. The engineer, Henry White, and the fireman, were severely injured, but were well cared for by the people.

DISORDERLY PERSONS.—Two men, named Alfred Bordeau and Henry Gallagher, were taken into custody yesterday, charged with having participated in the row and assault upon the keeper of a lager beer saloon in Division street, South Camden, on Saturday night. They were committed for a hearing.

A CORPSE RECOGNIZED.—The corpse found frozen to death on the Ellisburg turnpike, and taken in charge by Coroner Roberts, was yesterday identified. The name of the deceased was George C. Werner, who resided at No. 140 Green street. He had been missing for upwards of three weeks.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—The four men who were charged with a participation in the row in which the two men were stabbed, on Saturday night, were yesterday held to answer, and in default of bail three of them were still kept in custody.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

OUR AMUSEMENTS—WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY COST.—The returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts of the various places of amusement in the city, are worthy of the careful inspection of all who are desirous of knowing what our social status is. A vast number of persons in our midst gain their subsistence from their connection with public entertainments. We have gathered together some statistics, which show what amount of money is daily and yearly spent in pure conviviality and good cheer. It will be seen that the sum expended is not a small one, and that it is yearly upon the increase.

Chesnut Street Theatre.—This establishment was practically open all the year round, with the exception of the week immediately subsequent to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, when all the places of amusement closed out of respect to his memory. The nightly performances amounted to 307, to which is to be added 76 matinees, the average receipts of which were nearly $250. There were, therefore, 383 distinct performances. The gross receipts were $166,058, and the two per cent. tax was $3321·16. The average receipts for each performance was $430·15. The daily receipts average $540·29.

Arch Street Theatre.—At this establishment only nightly performances have been given. The theatre was closed a week in April while the obsequies of the martyred President were being performed, and four weeks in August for the purpose of repairs. During the month of July it was occupied by Hooley's Minstrels. Its receipts for the year amounted to $158,867, upon which the two per cent. tax was $3179·34. The average receipts of each performance were $474·77.

Walnut Street Theatre.—This place of amusement was closed during four months of the year, and in the meantime changed hands. During the year 220 performances were given, of which 216 were at night and four matinees, making in all 220 performances, and an average of $224·31 for each entertainment.

Academy of Music.—The receipts for the year were $55,119, upon which the Internal Revenue Tax was $1102·38. The entertainments given at the Academy are of so varied a character that it is impossible to approximate the receipts per diem for the balls, fairs, lectures, and concerts. The sum returned only represents the rents collected for dramatic and operatic performances. The rule of the directors, we believe, requires the sum of $175 per night, which would return a rental of about $54,600 per annum, exclusive of Sundays. It is impossible to arrive at the amount taken by the charitable and other gatherings that have been held in this building. The fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home netted over $100,000, Grover's opera nearly $30,000, and the masqurades, balls, routs, lectures, concerts, and matinees at least $75,000 more. We think that it is safe to say that a quarter of a million of dollars have been expended upon entertainments given at the Academy of Music alone.

Negro Minstrels.—The burnt-cork professors return the sum of $54,637, and the amount of tax at $1092·74, for ten months' performances, an average of $179·42 for each evening's entertainment.

Besides the above, there are a variety of other places of amusement, the returns of which are not at hand. The American Theatre, where the attendance has been very large during the six months it has been opened; the Circus, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, and Concert Hall, National Guards, Musical Fund, and National Halls, have all had their patrons. The up and down town halls have been in use for concerts, balls, and other styles of amusements. The two halls of the Assembly Building have been almost constantly occupied, and there is still a demand for room. The Academy of Fine Arts, the base ball and cricket clubs, and the various skating parks, are really places of amusement, where our citizens go and pay entrance fees for the purpose of recreation and amusement. We exagerate nothing when we say, that the amusements of the city cost over a million of dollars during the year 1865. That community must be in a prosperous condition when it can afford such a large sum simply to gratify the taste in fun and merriment. We are inclined to think that the money is well expended. A few hours of forgetfulness of business, a hearty laugh—a few moments' of innocent enjoyment—prepare men, women, and children for a more active participation in the daily business of life, the domestic duties, and the dull routine of the school-room. We must not only live, but we ought to enjoy life. It was never intended that we should mope through this joyous world, simply working machines. Everything around us is calculated to give emotions of pleasure, if we will but extract the good from it. To be morose and misanthropic is simply absurd. Let the amusements flourish—it proves the prosperity of our people, and their desire and intention to be happy.

THE TAXES.—The payment of city taxes at the office of the Receiver commenced yesterday, and at an early hour in the morning the office was crowded to excess by persons who desired to liquidate. Only the city taxes are received, the rate for the State levy as yet having not been fixed by the Revenue Commissioners. Mr. Kemble, the State Treasurer, writes to the Receiver of Taxes stating that the rate for the State may not be determined on for a month yet, and is of opinion that the Legislature will adopt his recommendation and relinquish altogether the State tax for the year.

LARCENY.—This morning Michael Delaney was committed by Alderman Lutz, to answer the larceny of two geese from a yard Ninth and Moore streets.

Alderman Butler committed Charles Stuart, James Murphy, and Patrick Harrington upon the charge of stealing two bags of coffee.

A SERIES OF CHARGES.—Hamilton Quinn has been held by Alderman Dallas to answer the charge of assault and battery and riot. It is alleged that he attacked and beat Mr. John Kater, injuring him in such a serious manner as to confine him to his house. He is also charged with carrying concealed weapons, and with assaulting Mr. William Simpkins.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A DEALER IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Captain Stephen D. Franklin, connected with the secret service of the Treasury Department, has just made a very important arrest in this city of a notorious and well-known dealer in counterfeit United States currency. The prisoner is named Joseph Cook, is about thirty years of age, and the son of the publisher of a paper in one of the counties of this State. Captain Franklin has been on the trail after Cook since last Friday week, when he was first detected in circulating a counterfeit of the new issue of the long green twenty-five cent notes. He has been watched from day to day by Officer Franklin, who deferred making the arrest until the prisoner could be caught with the evidence of his own guilt in his possession. Finally he was observed to enter the Post Office, and made his appearence at the desk of the registry clerk, where he handed a package to be forwarded by mail to a certain party in New York. Captain Franklin watched his chance, jumped into the office, and with one hand seized Cook by the throat, and with the other grabbed the package. Quite a consternation was created in the Post Office, but the wily officer explained the whole mystery by breaking open the package and exposing to the clerks and others no less than two hundred counterfeit fifty cent notes. This bogus money Cook was sending to New York, where it would be sold at the rate of one dollar for half that amount. The good money would be forwarded to Cook under the name of Webb, he being known to the Post Office clerks by this name. The prisoner had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday, and was committed in default of $3000 bail to answer.

Captain Franklin, after arresting his prisoner, took him to the Central Police Station, and divested him of his personal effects. Among other things found on him was a diary in which he kept a minute account of his expenses. A list of all the names of the Philadelphia detectives, or "fly cops," as he had written, was inscribed on one leaf. He had also a number of blank checks, and several "dead-head" passes over railroads, which had been obtained on account of the paper of which he was proprietor. He had also two heavily loaded pistols, which he no doubt would have used had he not been so suddenly surprised.

From a kind of will written in lead pencil in the last few leaves of the diary, the prisoner must have been engaged in the ten cent show business. The will, for such it was intended to be, is quite novel, and we give it verbatim to our readers:—

JANUARY 14, 1866.

To Whom it may Concern:—As I expect to die suddenly, away from home, and as I may not be known right away, I therefore annex a few remarks. If I should die in Philadelphia I want my Miss Helen R. C——, who lives at No. 1313 —— street, to be informed immediately after my death. She will have my corpse sent to my parents in Allentown, Pa. My money and effects will be given to her on condition that she returns home to her * * * and leads a better life, otherwise they are to be given to my parents. Inform Helen that I want her to lead a better life than she has, or else I cannot rest in my grave. I will haunt her, if in my power, until she leads a decent life, and quits living a life of infamy. My love and a long farewell to her, my parents, and all my friends. Good-by.

JOE COOK,
Circus Agent and Showman.

Between the leaves of the diary on the next page to where was scribbled the above, was a small package of corrosive sublimate, a poison. The prisoner no doubt intended to destroy himself if ever he got into a tight place with the authorities, and this is probably his explanation of "expecting to die suddenly." He was, however, frustrated in carrying out his design, if such it was, as Captain Franklin is too shrewd to allow his prisoners to be locked up without first relieving them of all their effects.

A TALE OF A "T."—

To all we'll prove, who patiently attend,
That letter "T" may be a useful friend.
This letter begins
That name which wins
The love of all
True men of taste,
That, to save waste,
Try Tower Hall,
To which, if you will go,
The truth of this you'll know.

We do not profess, for any real or imaginary cause, to sell below cost, but are selling rapidly our stock of good, fresh, fashionable, and SOUND *Clothing, at prices guaranteed to be lower than those of any other house in this city We have the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865; edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy —"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? In the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric It also has the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension or thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

"LAKEMEYER'S DINING ROOMS."—We consider Lakemeyer's establishment "considerably previous" to anything of the kind this side of Paris. The edibles are choice, varied, and abundant, and prepared by one who but a few months ago directed the culinary department of the imperial household of the Emperor Napoleon. His charges are solyery seasonable that many gentlemen from Camden, Germantown, and other places near the city, actually save boat, car, and horse hire by dining at Lakemeyer's. Step in there between 10 o'clock and 3, and you can count the visitors by thousands—no confusion, no noise. Order, regularity, and perfect satisfaction reign throughout. As regards his wines and liquors, "they will speak for themselves," and most eloquently, too. Mr. James M. Bedloe is the partner in charge of this department, and "most courteous y doth he bear himself"—"a man of infinite jest;" and, like his Cabinet Whisky, "smooth, pleasant, and full of life"

HASHEESH CANDY.—In spite of all prejudice and opposition on the part of interested parties, the remarkable cures effected by the use of this remedy, as almost daily testified to by many of our well known citizens, will soon displace some of the nauseous drugs and doubtful nostrums so often forced down the throat of invalids. It is almost a sure cure in all cases of coughs, colds, asthma, neuralgia, nervousness, loss of appetite, low spirits, and all throat and lung difficulties. Its general influence on the mind also has a wonderful influence on the physical system.

Price, 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by the druggists. Wholesale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden.

PERSONS WISHING to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1 20 Chestnut street, on Wednesday evening, February 7th, must have their paintings in store on or before Saturday next, 3d inst. B. SCOTT, JR.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation." HON. CHARLES A. PHELPS,
Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the fine selection of Teas and Coffees at the Market street Tea House, lately opened by Boyd & Co., at the south-east corner of Twelfth and Market Streets. The central location, opposite to our principal Market, the extended experience in business, and the gentlemanly bearing of those conducting the business, warrant us in recommending the House as the best place to buy your Tea and Coffee.

"BOB, is that dog a hunter?" "No, he is half hunter and half setter—he *hunts* bones when he is hungry, and *sets* by the fire when he is satisfied." If you desire a good fire to set by, purchase your coal from W. W. Alter, the renowned dealer, at No. 967 N. Ninth street. You there get the best varieties of anthracite at the lowest prices. Call either at the Yard as above, or at the Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH," with its morning and evening contemporaries; the illustrated and other weeklies, as well as the leading current literature of the day, will always be found at the new and very tastefully arranged periodical stand, southwest corner of Seventh and Chesnut street. We invite our friends to give the above news-stand a portion of their patronage.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is now an established institution. A great variety of Books are always kept on hand, and valuable Gifts go with each Book sold. Orders are filled, no matter where sent from, and those at a distance can rest satisfied that they will get their Books as cheap, and their Gifts will be of the same character as if they were to call in person.

WINTER CLOTHING at reduced prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

ALL IN VAIN!—The attempts to palm off upon the American public the bogus parodies on the leading Paris perfumes, while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the finest extract for the handkerchief ever produced, either here or abroad, is within the reach of every class. Sold everywhere.

WE WOULD direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co. They will open this day five cases new style spring calicoes of best makes, at 23 cents per yard; also a large lot of wide chintzes at 25 cents.

NO REMEDY IN THE WORLD ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

ALL PERSONS BUYING WORKS should call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books sold at regular prices, and a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100 given with each work purchased.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct trusses applied, by C. B. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; ladies' department first door below. A full line of mechanical remedies and supports.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is the place to get Cheap Works, and valuable Gifts with them.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FARRELL—DAVIS—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, JOHN B. FARRELL to CAROLINE A. DAVIS, daughter of the late William Barton, of Norristown, Pa.

HOGAN—KELLY.—On the 25th of January, 1866, by the Rev. C. J. H. Carier, JOHN H. HOGAN to MARY A. KELLY, both of this city.

KITSON—JONES.—On Thursday evening, January 25, by the Rev. I. Winter, GEORGE L. KITSON to Miss ARONA R. JONES, all of this city.

DIED.

CARTER.—On the 28th instant, at the residence of his mother, No. 510 S. Fourth street, Captain R. W. CARTER.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 168, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 1st proximo, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault, Christian street, below Fourth.

CORKRIN.—On Monday, the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, LEONORA CORKRIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, S. E. corner of Fourth and Gaskill streets, on Thursday afternoon, February 1, at 3 o'clock. Funeral service and interment at St. Mary's Church, S. Fourth street.

CROWELL.—Fell asleep in Jesus, this morning, January 31, JAMES CROWELL, in the 79th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 28th instant, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1639 S. Front street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

FUGUET.—On the 29th instant, at the residence of her brother, Stephen Fuguet, No. 1828 Arch street, Mrs. RITA FUGUET GUILLON.

HAINES.—On the 30th instant, IDA L., daughter of Edwin M. and Mary F. Haines, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1234 S. Sixth street, on Friday morning, February 2, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Union Burial Ground.

HULL.—On the morning of the 30th of January, AMOS M. HULL, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Paradise Lodge, No. 326, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 430 N. Eighth street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SHEAFF.—On the 25th instant, after a lingering illness ANNIE daughter of the late Valentine and Susanna Dull, and wife of George Sheaff, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr G. W. Hesselpoth, No. 965 Randolph street, above Poplar, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

VANSANT.—On the 30th instant, of scarlet fever, HOWARD SHALLCROSS, son of M. L. and Amanda D. Vansant, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, N. 428 N. Ninth street, on Friday, February 2, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BULL'S EYE, DARK, POLICE, AND OTHER Lanterns: Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SHOVELS FOR SNOW, COAL, GRAIN, FURnaces, Heaters, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DOG LEG, Z, HALF Z, SPRIG, FLAT BOW, Bridge, and T Warded Cupboard Chest Pad, and Trunk Keys, Pye's Patent, Flat, and Round Cylinder Night Keys, Brass and Iron Rim Keys in variety. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 1 23t

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR

LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT

on the part of our

LADY PATRONS

a desire to procure an article

OF TOILET

in which they

COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,

and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to

THE INJURY

OF

THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM

a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.

WARRANTED TO BE SO.

In fact,

so well satisfied

have we become from long and patient

INVESTIGATION

that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,

AND

REALLY

BEAUTIFY

THE

COMPLEXION,

THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,

who, after giving our preparation,

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

ENAMEL OF AMERICA,

A FAIR TRIAL,

THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY

IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE

THE APPEARANCE OF

THE SKIN.

It will really remove

FRECKLES,

MOLES,

BLACKWORM,

PIMPLES,

and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a

BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.

It will conceal the marks of

SMALLPOX,

AND IT WILL

INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE

ALL

ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.

FOR

CHAPPED HANDS

AND

FACE

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,

making the skin as white and smooth as

IVORY.

LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS.

or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to

CALL AND TRY IT,

and satisfy yourself before you

PURCHASE IT.

A Bottle

ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,

FOR LADIES TO USE,

WITHOUT CHARGE,

AT

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S

BEAUTIFUL STORE,

S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.

Single Bottle $1 00
Six Bottles 5 00

FOR SALE BY

DYOTT & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
GLENN & CO.,
HUNT & CO.,
HARRISON & ARMSTRONG,

Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.

are the sole Agents for the

VERY DELIGHTFUL
FRENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.

FOR SALE ONLY AT 1 23t s8t

S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A

BRANCH BANKING HOUSE

AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK,

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 1 13

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., command them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IS FACT HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our scientific practice. We are receiving letters almost daily from different parts of the country, soliciting students who have been instructed by us, therefore we can guarantee good positions to all our graduates. We invite the old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may learn how to cure more diseases, and in much less time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

1 1 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING.

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT ON THE

PHILADELPHIA

SKATING PARK,

THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

Take Market Street Cars to Thirty-first street, and then GOOD Plank Walk to Park.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS SOLD AT ENTRANCE.

All who are desirous of witnessing the wonderful operation of OUR PATENT ICE PLANE (WHICH is NOT in use in ANY OTHER PARK in THE City) in making the ice as SMOOTH as GLASS, can do so by a visit to the PARK TO-DAY.

SKATES TO HIRE, AND FINE RESTAURANT.

Full Band Afternoon and Evening. Open till 10 o'clock at night.

The Skating was elegant on Saturday afternoon and evening. The finest ice in the city. Snow removed as fast as it falls 1t*

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING.

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING,

AT UNION PARK, FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
AT UNION PARK, FOURTH AND DIAMOND.

THE EAST PARK RESERVED FOR THIS EVENING.

Look out for the GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL to come off soon

Full particulars in future notices. 1t

SKATING TO-DAY. SKATING TO-DAY!

AND THIS EVENING BY MOONLIGHT.

NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.

BY THE USE OF THE ICE PLANE
The Skating is splendid. Good Music this evening.
TAKE RIDGE AVENUE CARS.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES 5-20s, 1881s, 5-21s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

17 4p

JAPANESE TEA.

EXTRA FIN DU JAPON,

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED,

Put up originally for the French Market.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the cure of Chronic Diseases.

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THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Idea of the Age—Interesting Lecture by George Francis Train—Chicago and the Trade of the Plains—The Yearly Freight Business of the Pacific Railroad Estimated at Fifty Thousand Tons—The Platte River Valley—The Richest Land on the Face of the Globe.

From the Chicago Times, 25d.

At Morse's Exchange rooms last evening, Mr. George Francis Train delivered a lecture on the Pacific Railroad, and on the territory west of the Mississippi, to a large audience composed of many members of the Board of Trade, and influential merchants of this city. The following is an abstract of his remarks:—

He was not here to talk fun. And the occasion of his coming here reminded him of fifteen or twenty years ago, when he was strictly a business man. It was only when he left home, and saw something of it, and learned some things, wrote some books, became an orator and *litterateur*, that they seemed to forget that he had started first as a business man. But he had no idea that a knowledge of the world tended to destroy a man's business capacity. It is time we knew something of this Western country. The men on the sea-shore are bent up double. They knew nothing of this Western world. Many of them have never been in Chicago, and how many of those in Chicago come within 100 miles of Omaha? There is but a confused idea of the Pacific Railroad prevalent in the country. Few knew where that railroad is located.

The policy of this country for fifty years was to keep everything on the seashore. Fourteen States were for half a century surrounded by a wall of tomahawks. The Indian lands were such as could not be penetrated. It was the policy of the North and South to keep those tomahawks there so that you could not go there. All the legislation of the country tended to the benefit of these States. But finally Ohio worked westward, then Michigan stepped westward, and about fifteen years ago there was a column of young men of intellect who moved westward, despite the higher wages offered in Eastern cities, and came to Chicago. It contains to-day 500 men of more intellect and brains, men who would know better what to do if a ship were wrecked or an earthquake suddenly heaved and broke under them, than any other 500 men from any city except San Francisco. Yet these men in Chicago don't know where to locate the Omaha or the Pacific Railroad. What he proposed to show was, that these men these pioneers of the East, broke through this barrier of Indians and drove them back. This column of young men is moving westward and are going to make Omaha another Chicago. Now they are across the Missouri and the Missouri tribes are being pushed up towards Dacotah. This has only happened recently. The legislation of the entire country was for the East. Nothing was brought to bear in the interests of the West. On looking at the map of the world, he had discovered that on a little spot only six hundred miles wide all the civilization of the world was located. This narrow belt of land contains 900,000,000 of white people. The mixed races and darker races were north and south of this belt. It contained the Indian empire, the Chinese empire, the Roman empire; and along the same belt there was the French, English, and American empires. On that little belt were all the cities of importance—Nankin, Pekin, Canton, Bombay, Calcutta; then Carthage, Rome, and Greece; then you come to Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, and then you cross the ocean. Columbus has received credit for what he did not deserve. He started for China, and struck an island 4000 miles across. He started for a new road to China, but he came here and found it not. On this belt crossing the ocean you have—what? Here is Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Pittsburg and Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chicago; then right on the line St. Louis and Davenport, Leavenworth and Omaha, and another step onward Utah and San Francisco. This belt surrounds the world. Civilization is on that line.

Now we have just discovered a new country. Every 2000 years there is some great idea that springs into existence. Four thousand years ago the Pyramids were built. Two thousand years later the Catacombs and Pompey's Pillar were erected, and two thousand years after we found that while Louis Napoleon is cutting his way through Egypt on his way to Asia, we were now cutting our way over the Rocky Mountains to Asia, and we shall get there first. We got our ideas from the East. The sun moves with its splendors from the East to the West; the stars come over in their planetary system from the East to the West; and Christianity came away from the East onward towards the West; the magical letters and figures are from the East. But it came from the East by accident. It should have come from the West. Why didn't they come from the Pacific to us? Simply, out of the policy of England. The policy of England has ruled this country up to the time of the late war. It ruled America. The American Revolution was a dead failure. Commercially and financially we have been ruled ever since, until they put an end to that. That policy bound in the thirteen States, and made the world believe we had a great inland desert. Only the other day we discovered that we had not an inland desert. Every two thousand years a great idea springs up, and now it is the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Train then went on to speak of the progress of the Pacific Railroad. He said that there were already 40 miles of the Pacific Railroad open; that by the 1st of February 20 miles more will be completed; in January next 100 miles; at the end of two years 200 miles; at the end of five years it will be open, and meet the line coming this way. In that time he expected to see Chicago gentlemen going over the line.

He then spoke of the distances from one point to another. It was 243 miles on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Boonesboro; 140 miles from Boonesboro by stage to Omaha. To pass between these two places it now occupies from thirty-five to sixty hours. It was proposed to pay thirty thousand dollars for a new line of stages between these two points, by which people could travel the distance in sixteen hours. This would make it thirty-five hours from Chicago to Omaha, and in June next three hours more to Columbus, a distance of 100 miles on the Pacific Railroad, making forty hours from Chicago to Columbus, a distance of about 500 miles; adding to this thirty-six hours to come from New York to this city, and it would make seventy-six hours from New York to Columbus. On this line of the Pacific Railroad it was proposed to build cottages at stations at distances of forty miles apart. To pass to the terminus of this road in California it will then be necessary for emigrants and traffic from Europe to pass through New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Denver City, Utah Territory, and California.

Men who had been interested in the planning of railroads to the Pacific had not intended that Chicago should reap any advantage from them. It was their intention to benefit St. Louis alone. If Chicago reaped any advantage from them it was to be through St. Louis. Had it not been for the efforts of a few devoted, earnest men, their designs would have been carried out, and the Pacific would never have had any connection with Chicago. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Colorado had been banded together to pay out Chicago, and it was about time for the people of this city to begin to understand this question of the Pacific Railroad. The man who deserves the greatest credit for his efforts against this combination, and in favor of Chicago, was T. C. Duan, and as the result of those efforts, in five years from this time the people of Chicago could go all the way to San Francisco by railroad. An organization agreement had been formed between Kansas City and Omaha to cause the traffic to pass through St. Louis to those places. How was Chicago to prevent this? The way to prevent this was by making a direct communication from this place through Iowa. This was to be done by the opening of the Cedar Rapids Railroad, commencing it with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. When viewed as an instrument for this purpose, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad deserved praise, although it had roused the opposition of the farmers and merchants of the West by its excessive freight tariffs.

The speaker then referred more in detail to the plan of organizing a swift line of stages from Boonesboro to Omaha, and characterized the line which at present runs between those points as one so poorly managed that it would not be tolerated in any other part of the world. He wanted $15,000 for this line, and $10,000 of that from Chicago merchants and capitalists, each to pay $250. If each man paid that sum it would require only forty men to raise the $10,000 in this city. He did not want one man to pay more than $250 each, for he wished all to take an interest, and have something at stake in that stage line, for then he would be sure to succeed. The lecturer said he would pay $5000 himself towards it if no one else would; but, if possible, he wished to see others do it. The people must look after this thing for their own interest. The speaker then stated it was the intention of Colonel Brown to start a sub-cription for this purpose to-day.

It was the intention of the Chicago and Northwestern Road to push their lines through as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the meeting, here said that the people of Chicago underestimated the importance of Minnesota, and there was a chance, if the merchants of this city did not look after their interests more closely, of losing the entire trade of that large state. That portion of that State which bordered upon the Mississippi it would at any rate be impossible to retain the trade of; but the trade of those sections which were not within a convenient distance of that river might still be saved to Chicago if proper efforts were made for that purpose. The same thing might also be said with relation to Colorado. Those two States had two and a half times the territory of all New England, and it was therefore important that Chicago should use every effort to save to itself the trade of that territory.

Mr. Train then continued speaking of the immense freight business that was already established on the line of the route of the Pacific Railroad, and stated that if Kansas City, St. Joseph, Nebraska City, Omaha, and the other towns of that section of the country were considered in a calculation of the amount of freight that was carried to and fro, it would amount to no less than 100,000,000 of pounds per annum that would pass between the Mississippi river and the country west. This would be enough to keep one line of road running two trains of thirty cars each, fully loaded with freight for the West, twice a day, all the year round. There would, he doubted not, be enough freight to carry to support two lines of railroad, within a very few years.

The speaker then described the vast resources of the country through which the Pacific Railroad will pass, and spoke of the salt regions which were found in this section of the country, saying that instead of, as was now the case, importing salt from England, we should, when this road was completed, be able to export salt to England. He then referred to the agricultural resources and capabilities of the lands bordering the route of the Pacific Railroad, and said that in the Platte valley forty-nine bushels of wheat had been raised to the acre. There was no richer land upon the face of the globe than this. It was one dead level of the finest agricultural and pastural land that could be found in the country. It was not true, as had been asserted, that this section of country was destitute of timber and fuel. Black walnut could be found in any quantity, and the best quality of coal also, though not to be found in that region itself, could be got at a shorter distance than New York and several of the large cities of the east had to go there for theirs.

He then stated that the Pacific Railroad Company owned every alternate section of land on the line of their proposed route, and that land in the section bordering the line could be purchased for $2·50 per acre.

The speaker concluded his address with a description of Omaha, and the fortunes that enterprising young men could make there, and explained the working of a building association which had been formed for the purpose of increasing the dwellings of that city, and stated the capital laid out in building cottages would return a profit of forty-eight per cent. on the investment.

At the conclusion of Mr. Train's address the meeting adjourned.

Musical and Dramatic.

—Cruvelli (the Baroness Vigier) lately sang in a mass at Madeleine Church, Paris.

—Pacini's new symphony on Dantz has been produced at Turin.

—Pinsuti, an Italian composer in Florence, is writing an opera on one of Shakespeare's plays.

—An "opera association" is forming in Australia, based on the success of the Lyster troupe.

—Fechter's new play, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, is merely an adaptation of Scott's novel.

—Coburg is added to the list of European towns where *D'Africaine* has been produced.

—A posthumous opera by Donizetti, called *Gabriella di Verges* will be produced next season at Naples.

—Flotow has revised his opera of *Martha* for the Theatre Lyrique, adding several pieces taken from his forgotten work, *A Soul in Pain*.

—The same paper—the *Orchestra*—calls *L'Africaine* the "umber-room for Meyerbeer's scraps of writing," and declares that the work in England has been a conspicuous failure.

—A new pantomime is attracting vast audiences to the new Surrey Theatre, London. It is called *King Chess; or Tom, the Piper's Son, and See-saw Margery Daw*.

—A new farce, called *Behind Time*, has been produced at the Adelphia Theatre. Mr. Toole has the leading character, that of a timid, tardy, love-sick swain.

—Laura Harris has been engaged for the Madrid opera to sing in *Linda*. The well-known English soprano, Madame Sherrington, is also engaged for Madrid.

—Gounod has written a Christmas carol, which has been published in England. It is a quaint pastoral—"a simple, touching melody, such as might have been sung to pipe and tabor."

—Gounod's music is receiving attention in all quarters. A new sacred work of his, called "Tobias," and two psalms—"By Babylon's Wave," and "Bethlehem"—have been lately performed in London.

—The first memorial concert in London for the benefit of the family of Wallace, the composer, took place on the 4th instant. A number of the resident musical artists of London were among the performers.

—Crosby's Opera House in Chicago having been built from the profits of the wholesale whisky trade, a paper in that city says:—"It is cemented with the tears of drunkards' orphans, and has a barrel of hell-fire for its corner-stone!"

—Madame Marchesi, an eminent German vocal teacher, has been engaged to visit England on a teaching tour. The lady is the teacher of Titiens, Fricci, and De Murska. She is in England to instruct the artists of her Majesty's Theatre, London.

—At an historical concert lately given in Cologne, the programme began with Porpora and ended with Rossini, embracing the era from 1735 to 1820, and bringing out the beautiful but forgotten gems of Jomelli, Gluck, Sacchini, Cimarosa, Fioravanti, and Paisiello.

—Mr. George Linley, an English composer and organist, has died lately. He was the composer of an oratorio called "Daniel," which has been performed and published; and he once edited the London *Musical Gazette*, a paper which ceased to exist some time ago.

—A new song, entitled "Call me always your sister," has been published simultaneously in Paris, Vienna, and Madrid. The words were written on an incident which occurred while the Empress Eugenie was visiting the cholera hospitals in Paris.

—Signor Ethardo is a new gymnast who is now performing at the Sydenham Crystal Palace on what he calls "the spiral mountain." On the occasion of the Dante Festival at Florence, in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, so great was the enthusiasm and so intensely exciting was the performance, that during Ethardo's ascent of the spiral column the music was stopped, for its vibration should cause the daring gymnast to make a false step; and when he had reached the topmost height, and seized the standard which crowned the column, the delighted audience burst into a deafening shout of frantic excitement. The height of the spiral column is fifty feet.

—Frezzolini is singing at Milan in *Lucia*. A critic there objects to the Scottish cavaliers at Ashton Castle wearing during the marriage festivities of "Lucia" the Turkish trousers they wore the night before, in *Lombardy*, near the walls of Antioch.

—The Maretzek troupe is still in Boston. *Faust* and *Trovatore* were the leading operas last week. The Grover German troupe have given matinee performances at the Boston theatres during the season. Last Sunday evening they gave "Fidelio" as an oratorio at the Music Hall, omitting the dialogue. Johannsen, Dziuba, Hablemann, Hermanns, Weinlich, and Bernard were the singers.

—The prima donna Fricci has lately received from the King of Italy a present of a handsome diamond bracelet; and the King of Prussia presented to Madame Pauline Lucca on the day of her marriage a paper spider, surmounted by a golden hand, the index finger of which bears a ring, set in brilliants.

—Manager Grau, now in Chicago, has got into a quarrel with one of the newspapers there—the Chicago *Times*—which has been quite bitter in its denunciations of his artists. Grau publishes a card, in which he says that, when in Europe, he wrote a letter to the *Times*, containing musical information which that paper published, and now brings in a bill of one hundred dollars for so doing. This Grau will not pay. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*. "Henceforth," quoth Grau, "the *Times* may empty its overcharged receptacle of venom and slander; I shall not give a reply." Grau has produced *L'Africaine* in Chicago, but the hoarseness of some of his singers interfered with its complete success. He was to have given the farewell performance last Saturday.

—Speaking of the music of 1865, the *Orchestra* says:—

"The oratorio has not been neglected, and the *Naaman* of Mr. Costa, the *Job* of Dr. Chipp, the *Gideon* of Dr. Stainer, testify to the industry of our composers, and the appetite of the public for works of this high class of composition. There appears to be a determination to depart from the forms hitherto considered peculiar to this school of composition, and to take to any and every form of melody and modulation; but the exchange of modern and familiar thoughts and figures tending to the banishment of the reflective and calculated harmonies of the old masters is not progress, and certainly no lasting, if novel, phase in the interpertation of an oratorio. The only English oratorio of this century of any mark is that by Dr. Crotch, and although of a strange and hybrid character, takes its place as a classic by reason of the power displayed in its peculiar oddities, its perverse anomalies, and its defiant integrity. There is no Englishman living that can write a Crotch chorus."

—Professor Wylde, in his last Gresham lecture on "Musical taste," thus criticizes Meyerbeer—probably on the principle that "a cat may look at a king:"—

"Nearly all of Meyerbeer's music is suggestive of ideas which fail in actual musical representation, and, therefore, he presents us with a species of composition only capable of satisfying the judgment through the exercise of the imagination. Admitting that judgment requires correct form, order, and design, in musical composition, Meyerbeer's music cannot fully satisfy the critic. In its appeal to the action of the 'internal sense,' which requires an idea so obviously represented in the music that it matters not whether the listener be instructed in the science or not, Meyerbeer's music proves unsatisfactory; but when we admit that judgment may pronounce a verdict in favor of that which the imagination fills up, and to a mind capable of appreciating an idea, which the music even imperfectly suggests, those compositions of Meyerbeer become eminently calculated to please; and whilst they but half satisfy the judgment, except as suggestions for ideas to the mind, they are well adapted to find favor with the idealist and imaginative musical taste."

—The system of boy choirs, which is becoming so popular here, is thus satirically discussed by one of the London weeklies:—

"In certain cases, we may take surpliced choristers to represent an integral and important portion of a system of High Church millinery and tailoring that has its charms for some æsthetic tastes, and for those to whom it is a delicious sensation to tremble in the balance between England and Rome, and to ape, as near as possible, the gorgeous and sensuous ceremonial of the latter, without renouncing the simple liturgical worship of the former. * * *

"Now, to vestments and other ecclesiastical frippery appertain the advantage that they are insensate things, though productive of a taste for the sensuous; they can be kept in their place, and, with monotonous regularity, made to assume a decent external garb. But singing boys are but lads after all; and, although in Mrs. Wood's novels they may be represented as prodigies of virtue and exemplars of good conduct, yet, in reality, we know that they will often laugh when they ought to be serious, and will chatter when they should be intoning. The chorister, in short, is one whose ill-behavior must be winked at for the sake of his angelic voice; so that oftentimes he is *vox et præterea nihil*."

—A mythological legend has been tortured into a play for the New Royalty Theatre, London. It is called *Prometheus; or, The Man on the Rock*, and is written by Mr. R. Reece.

"Prometheus, one of the Titans, incensed at the usurpation of Saturn's dominions by Jove, has devised a plan of rebellion by modelling from clay the human race, but fails in the chief object—the giving vitality to his models. Jove, suspecting his design, sends Mercury and Apollo to discover the secret; and Prometheus, taking advantage of their visit, thrusts a staff into the wheels of the Sun chariot, and enlightens his clay folks, whose sudden vivification and progress greatly incense the gods, who rush *en masse* to Jove for retribution. Jove accordingly seizes Prometheus, and after chaining him to a crag of Caucasus, causes Vulcan to fabricate a model woman, named suggestively Pandora, whom he sends to Prometheus for a wife, together with a closed box for a dowry. This box, which contains all the ills of man, is incautiously opened (according to Mr. Reece's burlesque alteration) by Outis, the mother of Prometheus, and the thousand woes now inflicted on man become the means of Jove's revenge. Hope, however, lingers at the bottom of the box, and on her intercession Prometheus is released on parole. The principal characters were well sustained by Miss Maitland (Apollo), Miss Banks (Mercury), Miss Reeves (Prometheus), and Miss Burton (Venus)."

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Deceased.—Letters Testamentary upon the said estate having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, No. 1530 Pine Street.
JOHN B. OKIE, No. 1430 Spruce Street
THOMAS WEBSTER, No. 1434 Pine Street.
THOMAS SPARKS, No. 121 Walnut Street.
RICHARD SMETHURST, No. 250 S. Fourth Street

1 30 6t

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING, C. P., September T., 1865, No 17. Claim for paving, etc., $164 62 lot S. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets Seventh Ward.

PHILADELPHIA November 15, 1865.

A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with n that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney for Claimant, No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
[Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO Wednesday, January 31.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$80·00 Steerage.....$30·00
First Cabin to London, 95·00 Steerage to London... 34·00
First Cabin to Paris...185·00 Steerage to Paris..... 40·00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90 00; Steerage, $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at

11 No. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS.
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S

New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 S. ELEVENTH Street Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE.

1 15 3m* N.E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 7 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCES
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$99,000 00
120 000	" 6 " "	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90 558
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,283 64 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 8 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 1y

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,207 04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	297 890
PREMIUMS	1,103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $391,000	
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.	

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER, ISAAC LEA, JOSIAS WAGNER, EDWARD C. DALE, SAMUEL GRANT, GEORGE FALES, JACOB R. SMITH, ALFRED FITLER, GEORGE W. RICHARDS, THOS. W. LEWIS, M. D. CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD C DALE Vice President.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro. tem. [3 25 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, Joel T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. B. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazelhurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000 Paid-up Capital, $166,600.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings either permanently or for a LIMITED period, also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A Day, Wm. P. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Henry S. McComb, Samuel Cobb, Chas. P. Bayard, J. Hilborn Jones, John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DAY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary 3 25 1y

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons, but not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidder.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, or inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, equal in every other respect equal to that of the standard adop

INTERESTING ITEMS.

RUSSIA.—A series of reforms, looking to the ameliorstion of the condition of the Jews of Poland and other parts of the Russian Empire, are in course of execution by the Government.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD RAILROAD CO.—The sale of this railroad, advertised in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to take place on February 12, 1866, at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, by Thomas, auctioneer, has, we learn, been postponed. Should no arrangement be made between the stockholders and bondholders, we presume the road will yet have to be sold.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—"The Mexican difficulty was before the last council of Ministers at the Tuileries. All, or nearly all, the Ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor, it is said, does not think the moment yet come to do so safely; at least not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the contingent necessary for the foreign legion to keep his brother on the throne."

LIBERTY.—There are in the United States forty-four towns and villages by the name of "Liberty." Maine, Michigan, Illinois, and New York have one each, containing 1116, 891, 1077, and 2612 inhabitants. Arkansas has three, with 1300 inhabitants. Iowa has four, with 1811 inhabitants. Pennsylvania has seven, with 5781 inhabitants. Missouri has five, with 6089 inhabitants. Indiana has sixteen, with 14,205 inhabitants. Ohio has twenty-five, with 29,657 inhabitants. Total, 64,579. The smallest "Liberty" is in Keokuk county, Iowa, which has a population of 5. The largest "Liberty" is in Highland county, Ohio, which has a population of 4075.

OUTRAGEOUSLY COOL ROBBERY AT CHATTANOOGA.—A robbery took place at Chattanooga, on Monday week, which is the most extraordinary on record. Two men, named Bass and Williams, pretending to be detectives from Columbus, Ga., persuaded a lieutenant of the military guard to furnish them assistance, went to the Crutchfield House, dragged several gentlemen out of bed, carried them to the guard-house, plundered them of over two thousand dollars in money, watches, etc., and kept them locked up that night, and next day started south. The affair is undergoing investigation before the military authorities.

A DIAMOND FEVER IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—"The excessive rage for the possession of diamonds which has extended to every class of female society in Paris has given increased occupation to all connected with that trade. Paris, after London, is the great centre for the sale of Brazilian diamonds, and not only for diamonds, but for emeralds, topazes, and other precious stones. Diamonds were formerly sent in the raw state to Amsterdam to be cut, but the operation is equally well performed at present in Paris. Diamonds generally lose half their weight in cutting. The price of choice diamonds in Paris in the raw state, but of small size, is from 30s. to £4 the carat."

THE MISSISQUOI BANK DEFALCATION.—A gentleman writing from St. Albans, Vt., says that the statement of the loss of the Missisquoi Bank by the defalcation of Hubbell (its absconding cashier), the liability of its directors, etc., is incorrect. He makes the following statement in regard to the matter:—"The defalcation of Hubbell, cashier, is less than one hundred thousand dollars. The directors are not liable for the whole debts of the bank, but are liable, with their bail, for all the circulation, which will no doubt be redeemed from the assets of the bank, as the assets are sufficient for that purpose, and consequently none of the directors will be ruined financially. Mr. Hubbell (for he never was Judge Hubbell) is not a rich man, and may be financially ruined in consequence of being on his son's cashier's bond for twenty thousand dollars, as Mr. Hubbell's estate probably never amounted to more than twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. The case is bad enough without exaggeration."

WIDOWS VS. MAIDENS.—A Richmond paper says that young men are scarce in that city, and maidens and widows in search of husbands very plenty. The latter seem to be the most successful, and the editor, pleading in behalf of the maidens, says:—"We do not think, in view of the great scarcity of men, that it is fair for widows to marry a second time, until all the young maidens have secured husbands. The Legislature ought to attend to this matter, and protect the interests of young ladies, for without the aid of legal enactments the widows are sure to play the grab game. They will therefore have to be restrained by the strong arm of the law, as was done in the early colonial history of Virginia, when the House of Burgesses passed an act of the very character indicated. It was found that all the young men imported into the colony were at once caught by the widows, by superior wiles and strategems, without any chance being allowed to the modest and retiring young maidens; so the Legislature took the matter in hand, and will have to do so again."

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents ($888,911·97) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, for the year 1866, as follows:—

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Item 1. For salaries, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty ($24 750) dollars.

Item 2 For rent of hall for Commencement, and rent of cabinet of natural history and apparatus, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 3. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 4. For cleansing, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 5. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals, and for gas, five hundred and thirty ($530) dollars.

Item 6. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 7. For printing and petty expenses, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Item 8. For salaries, seven thousand six hundred ($7600) dollars.

Item 9. For repairs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 10. For furnaces and stoves, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 11. For cleaning, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 12. For furniture, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 13. For printing and petty expenses, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 14. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals two hundred ($200) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIRST SECTION.

Item 15. For salaries of teachers, sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty ($16,150) dollars.

Item 16 For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and ninety ($1390) dollars.

Item 17. For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 18. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and seventy ($370) dollars.

Item 19. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and eighty ($1680) dollars.

Item 20. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 21. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 22. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND SECTION.

Item 23. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand three hundred and thirty ($20,330) dollars.

Item 24. For rent of school-houses, two thousand and fifty-seven ($2057) dollars.

Item 25. For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 26. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 27. For salaries of house cleaners, seventeen hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 28. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 29. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 30. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE THIRD SECTION.

Item 31. For salaries of teachers, twenty-one thousand six hundred and twenty ($21 620) dollars.

Item 32 For rent of school-houses, twenty-four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 33. For repairs, four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars.

Item 34. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 35. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred ($1900) dollars.

Item 36. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 37. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 38. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FOURTH SECTION.

Item 39. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty ($14,850) dollars.

Item 40. For rent of school-houses, twenty-one hundred and forty-five ($2145) dollars.

Item 41. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 42 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 43. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 44. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 45. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 46. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTH SECTION.

Item 47. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty ($18,320) dollars.

Item 48. For rent of school-houses, eighteen hundred and twenty-five ($1825) dollars.

Item 49. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 50. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 51. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and forty ($1640) dollars.

Item 52. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 53. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 54. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTH SECTION.

Item 55. For salaries of teachers, thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty ($13,260) dollars.

Item 56. For rent of school-houses, four hundred and seventy-five ($475) dollars.

Item 57. For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 58. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 59. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and thirty ($1530) dollars.

Item 60. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 61. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 62. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTH SECTION.

Item 63. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand six hundred and ten ($20,610) dollars.

Item 64. For rent of school-houses ten hundred and thirty ($1030) dollars.

Item 65. For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 66. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred and twenty-five ($525) dollars.

Item 67. For salaries of house cleaners, eighteen hundred and five ($1805) dollars

Item 68. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 69. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 70. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE EIGHTH SECTION.

Item 71 For salaries of teachers, twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty ($12,930) dollars.

Item 72. For rent of school-houses, thirty-three hundred and fifty ($3350) dollars.

Item 73. For repairs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 74 For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 75. For salaries of house cleaners, twelve hundred and forty ($1240) dollars.

Item 76. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 77. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 78 For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE NINTH SECTION.

Item 79. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty ($14,840) dollars.

Item 80. For rent of school-houses, fourteen hundred and twenty ($1420) dollars.

Item 81. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 82. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 83. For salaries of house cleaners, fourteen hundred and fifty ($1450) dollars.

Item 84. For clerk hire, one hundred ($180) dollars.

Item 85. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 86. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TENTH SECTION.

Item 87. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand three hundred and ten ($20,310) dollars.

Item 88. For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and ninety-two ($1392) dollars.

Item 89 For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 90 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 91. For salaries of house cleaners, seventeen hundred and sixty ($1760) dollars.

Item 92. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 93. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 94. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE ELEVENTH SECTION.

Item 95 For salaries of teachers, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy ($16,770) dollars.

Item 96. For rent of school-houses, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 97. For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 98. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 99. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and twenty ($1620) dollars.

Item 100. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 101. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 102. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWELFTH SECTION

Item 103 For salaries of teachers, thirteen thousand three hundred and five ($13,305) dollars.

Item 104. For rent of school-houses, twenty-three hundred and thirty-two ($2332) dollars.

Item 105. For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 106. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 107. For salaries of house cleaners, thirteen hundred and forty ($1340) dollars.

Item 108 For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 109. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 110 For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE THIRTEENTH SECTION.

Item 111. For salaries of teachers, fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy ($15,170) dollars.

Item 112. For rent of school-houses, seven hundred and twenty-five ($725) dollars.

Item 113. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 114. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 115. For salaries of house cleaners, twelve hundred and forty ($1240) dollars.

Item 116 For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 117. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 118 For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FOURTEENTH SECTION.

Item 119 For salaries of teachers, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty ($27,680) dollars.

Item 120. For rent of school-houses, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 121. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 122. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 123. For salaries of house cleaners, two thousand and seventy ($2070) dollars.

Item 124. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 125. For furniture, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 126. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTEENTH SECTION

Item 127. For salaries of teachers, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety ($29 290) dollars.

Item 128 For rent of school houses, fourteen hundred and twenty-five ($1425) dollars.

Item 129. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 130. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 131. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-three hundred and forty dollars ($2340) dollars.

Item 132. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 133. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 134 For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTEENTH SECTION.

Item 135. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand six hundred and ten ($17,610) dollars.

Item 136. For rent of school-houses, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 137. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 138. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 139 For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 140. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 141. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 142. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTEENTH SECTION.

Item 143. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand and ninety ($18,090) dollars.

Item 144. For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and sixty ($1360) dollars.

Item 145. For repairs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 146. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 147. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and fifty ($1550) dollars.

Item 148. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 149. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 150. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE EIGHTEENTH SECTION.

Item 151. For salaries of teachers, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty ($26,760) dollars.

Item 152. For rent of school houses, eighteen hundred and seventy-five ($1875) dollars.

Item 153. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 154. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 155. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-five hundred and sixty ($2560) dollars.

Item 156. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 157. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 158. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE NINETEENTH SECTION.

Item 159. For salaries of teachers, twenty-four thousand eight hundred ($24,800) dollars.

Item 160. For rent of school-houses, thirty-six hundred and fifty ($3650) dollars.

Item 161. For repairs, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 162 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 163. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-two hundred and twenty ($2220) dollars.

Item 164. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 165. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 166. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTIETH SECTION.

Item 167. For salaries of teachers, twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty ($25,18,) dollars.

Item 168. For rent of school-houses, twenty-eight hundred and fifty ($2850) dollars.

Item 169. For repairs, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 170. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 171. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-one hundred and thirty ($2130) dollars.

Item 172. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 173. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 174. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION.

Item 175 For salaries of teachers, twenty-two thousand and ninety ($22,090) dollars.

Item 176. For rent of school-houses, four hundred and ten ($410) dollars.

Item 177. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 178. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred $400) dollars.

Item 179. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred and sixty ($1960) dollars.

Item 180. For clerk hire, one hundred ($160) dollars.

Item 181. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 182. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SECTION.

Item 183. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninety ($17,790) dollars.

Item 184 For rent of school-houses, four hundred and eighty ($480) dollars.

Item 185. For repairs, four hundred ($490) dollars.

Item 186. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and eighty ($380) dollars.

Item 187. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and sixty-eight ($1568) dollars.

Item 188. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 189 For furniture, five hundred and forty ($540) dollars.

Item 190. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY THIRD SECTION.

Item 191. For salaries of teachers, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifteen ($21,715) dollars.

Item 192. For rent of school-houses, ten hundred and ten ($1010) dollars.

Item 193 For repairs, eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars.

Item 194. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 195. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred and twelve ($1912) dollars.

Item 196. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 197. For furniture, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 198 For printing and petty expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH NORTH SECTION

Item 199. For salaries of teachers, eleven thousand and ten ($11,010) dollars.

Item 200. For rent of school-houses, nine hundred and thirty ($930) dollars.

Item 201. For repairs, four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars

Item 202 For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 203. For salaries of house cleaners, eight hundred and ninety-four ($894) dollars.

Item 204 For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 205. For furniture, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 206. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SOUTH SECTION.

Item 207. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy ($17,270) dollars.

Item 208. For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and thirty ($1330) dollars

Item 209. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 210. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 211. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and twenty-two ($1522) dollars.

Item 212. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 213. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 214. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SECTION.

Item 215. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand five hundred and forty-five ($14,545) dollars.

Item 216. For rent of school-houses, nine hundred and sixty-three ($963) dollars.

Item 217 For repairs five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 218 For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and seventy-five ($375) dollars.

Item 219 For salaries of house cleaners, thirteen hundred and eighty ($1380) dollars.

Item 220. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 221. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 222. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SECTION.

Item 223. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty ($17,450) dollars.

Item 224 For rent of school-houses, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 225. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 226 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 227 For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 228. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 229. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 230. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Item 231. For repairs and painting at Boys' High School, twenty-eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 232 For furnaces at Girls' High and Normal School, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 233 For new privy, at Weccacoe School, First Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 234. For glass partition, at Weccacoe School, First section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 235. For repairs and new privy at Washington School, Second Section, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 236. For introducing water in second-story at Washington School, Second Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars

Item 237. For iron railing at Washington School, Second Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 238 For repairing walls at Mount Vernon School, Third Section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 239. For altering class rooms at Girls' Mount Vernon School, Third Section, one hundred and twenty ($120) dollars.

Item 240. For blackboards at Girls' Mount Vernon School, Third Section, one hundred and fifteen ($115) dollars

Item 241. For blackboards at Boys' Mount Vernon School, third Section, one hundred and forty-five ($145) dollars.

Item 242. New window frames, first story Ringgold School, Fourth Section, four hundred and eighty ($480) dollars.

Item 243 For tree boxes at Ringgold School, Fourth Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 244. For venetian shutters, second story Ringgold School, Fourth Section, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 245. For furniture, Primary, No. 6, Fifth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 246. For furniture Girls' Secondary, No. 2, Fifth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars

Item 247. For furniture, Primary No. 4, Fifth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 248. For repairing sash, at Northeast School, Sixth section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 249. For new furnace at Northeast School, Sixth Section, one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

Item 250. For painting Southwest School, Twenty-third and Lombard, Seventh Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 251 For painting school, Pine and Quince, Seventh Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 252. For repairs, Locust Street School, Eighth Section, two hundred and eighty ($280) dollars.

Item 253. For painting and repairing school, Filbert, above Twentieth, Ninth Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 254. For furniture, Secondary No. 3 and for repairs to privy and pavement, Zane Street School, Ninth Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 255. For raising outside staircase to third story, and glass partitions, second story, Northwest School, Tenth Section, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 256. For furniture, Chester Street School, Tenth Section, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 257. For new furnaces and repairing old ones, Chester Street School, Tenth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 258. For furniture, Primary No. 4, Tenth Section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 259. For alterations at Mifflin School, Twelfth Section, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 260. For new furnace at Mifflin School, Twelfth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 260½. For building an addition to the John Quincy Adams Grammar School, Thirteenth Section, six hundred ($600 dollars.

Item 261 For furniture Fifth Division Hancock Boys' Grammar School, Fourteenth Section, two hundred and twenty-five ($225) dollars.

Item 262. For new fence at Hancock Grammar School, Fourteenth Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 263. For new fence at Monroe Grammar School, Fourteenth Section, two hundred. ($200) dollars.

Item 264. For furniture First Division Hancock Boys' Secondary, Fourteenth Section, one hundred and ninety-five ($195) dollars.

Item 265. For glass partitions and painting at Monroe School, Fourteenth Section, two hundred and forty ($240) dollars.

Item 266. For repairs to roof, Livingston School, Fifteenth Section, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 266½. For repairs to the George Wolt School-house, Sixteenth section, three hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents ($311·97).

Item 267. For roof at Harrison School, Seventeenth Section, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 268. For repairs to floors, Harrison School, Seventeenth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 269. For furniture, Morris Secondary School, Eighteenth Section, one hundred and eighty ($180) dollars.

Item 270. For painting Morris School, Eighteenth Section, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 271. For inside cellarway, Price Grammar School, Nineteenth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 272 For furniture, Franklin Secondary School, Nineteenth Section, three hundred and sixty ($360) dollars.

Item 273. For furniture, Mervine Street School, Twentieth Section, three hundred ($300) dollars

Item 274. For well and pump, Washington School, Twenty-first Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 275. For painting Manaiawna School and repairing fence, Twenty-first Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 276. For fencing at Olney School, Twenty-second Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 277. For painting Columbia School, Twenty-third Section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 278. For grading at Columbia School, Twenty-third Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 279. For paving and grading around Maple Grove School, Twenty-third Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 280. For furniture at Marshall Secondary School, Twenty third Section, three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 281. For painting outside and repairs at Mantua Unclassified School, Twenty fourth section, North, three hundred ($300) dollars

Item 282. For furniture, First Division, Belmont Primary, No. 1, Twenty-fourth Section, North, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 283 For furniture, Primary Division, Hestonville School, Twenty-fourth Section, North, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 284. For furniture, Chesnut Street Grammar School, Twenty-fourth Section. South, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 285. For furniture, Blockley Union School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 286 For repairs, Davidson School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 287. For fencing Chesnut Street Grammar School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 288. For glass partitions, Chesnut Primary School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 289. For desks, Tindale Unclassified School, Twenty-fifth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 290. For roof, Liberty Unclassified School, Twenty-fifth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 291. For paving and curbing at Barton School, Twenty-fifth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 292. For repairs to Landreth School, Twenty-sixth Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 293. For cleaning cesspools, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 294. For ground-rents, sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars.

Item 295. For fuel, sixty thousand ($60,000) dollars. Of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners or shippers only.

Item 296. For books and stationery, seventy-five thousand ($75,000) dollars.

Item 297. For employment of additional teachers, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 298 For employment of additional housekeepers, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 299 For rent of additional buildings and furniture for same, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 300. For insurance, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 301. For expenses of Committee on Qualification of Teachers, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 302. For expenses of Committee on Property and Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, each one hundred dollars, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 303. For rent of office, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 304. For printing Annual Report, and other printing forty-five hundred ($4500) dollars

Item 305 For salaries of officers, four thousand five hundred ($4500 dollars

Item 306. For advertising, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 307. For carriage hire, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 308. For gas and incidentals, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars

Item 309 For portierage on books, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 310. For stamps required by act of Congress, three hundred and sixty ($360) dollars.

Item 311 For rebuilding the Landreth School-house, Twenty sixth Ward, thirteen thousand five hundred ($13,500) dollars.

Section 2 And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Controllers, in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN FOKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 31 1t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.

An additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11 30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 15 and 11 15 A. M., and 3 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 3 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7 00, 8 15, and 9 30 A. M., and 3 00 and 5 00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 3 30 and 5 00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12 00 M., and 4 30 and 9 55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8 01, 8 58, and 10 14 A. M., and 12 36, 3 43, 5 01 5 44, and 10 29 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8 25 A. M., Way Mail; 1 10 P. M., Express; 6 35 P. M., Express; 9 25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9 52 A. M., 3 23 and 11 59 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12 27, 5 13, and 10 33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 6 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 4 04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelph

More Advice to the Fenians.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In your issue of Monday last you gave insertion to a long letter on "Fenians and Fenianism," signed John Campbell. You will confer a favor on me by giving a short one, in reference to that epistle. I will not attempt to make an exploring expedition with Mr. Campbell by the "Strait of Babelmandel, or Gate of Tears," and the some hundred other puzzling places that intervene between this "Babel" locality, till we get to "Honduras," where the writer informs us "England gets her ornamental woods." How consistent it was for John Campbell to select the *World* for his communication, for certainly he has great capacity for spreading himself!

I know not how others may have breathed after getting through what Mr. Campbell terms a "brief sketch" of England's dominions. I felt greatly relieved, and could scarcely believe my eyes on seeing "half a million" of an army set apart for the securing of these little plots for my old master John Bull.

Having but little leisure for investigating such matters, and being, perhaps, wanting in mental capacity, I cannot see so great an amount of security and strength that England possesses in these extended territories that Mr. Campbell would have us to bow before and worship. Indeed, I think there is that within them which a fellow-countryman of mine would call "a mighty strong weakness."

But to come to the principal object of my letter, I ask such writers as John Campbell (can they do no better in their big letters than lure their fellow-countrymen from their motherland, and scatter them broadcast over the earth?), to hear this sage remark on Irish amelioration:—"I can point out a method by which the power of England can be humbled, and Ireland be separated from England, and her independence be established at no distant day." Now let us see the "method," at the same time keeping in mind that Mr. Campbell gives the Fenians "down the banks" as a "duty he owes to his fellow-countrymen!" The "method" is "for the Fenians to save their money, and send for their relatives to come here and settle, and let them become good American citizens, and teach their children, and *their children's children*, to look upon England as the oppressor of their race!" "Live horse and you will get grass," the proverb says.

Surely my easily-pleased countrymen will now feel satisfied, and John O'Mahony and President Roberts see the error of their ways. But no, alas! the spirit of dissension is too strong amongst us. Already I am for having my way. Here it is. Let the Irish people and their friends make one fund of all the moneys that they are likely to expend on war, Irish politics, "passage money," and nearly all the charity gifts intended for the "dear ones," and with it purchase *Irish lands*—of which the market is full—parcel it out to their countrymen, establish a land proprietory there, and raise up manufacturing pursuits amongst them, and teach them to *stay at home*. England *has not* laws in force to prevent this being done. It is quite feasible, and as there is nothing wanting but money and practical men to carry it out, why should it not be tested? Respectfully,

AN IRISH LABORER.

Port Richmond, January 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—Concert Hall has been converted into a most charming theatre—footlights, scenery, green curtain, and all. The scenery was very well done, effective, and finely painted by Berger. So far the audience was satisfied, and awaited with impatience the signal of Perelli's appearance. At length the maestro made his appearance in the orchestra, and was greeted with loud applause. The overture to *Clarissa Harlowe* has been heard before, and has become a favorite with all musicians

Now the curtain rose, and an exceedingly good-looking chorus commenced a very fine and admirably sung chorus, indeed, we may as well say at once that the choruses throughout were admirable, with fine voices, and in excellent time and tune. The romanza, "Addio per sempre," brought us on Mr. Charles Schmidtz. He was in a most painfully nervous state, and excited the sympathies of the audience. As soon as this "stage fright" had worn off, however, Mr. Schmidtz showed us how much his voice had improved in firmness and quality. He sang with great power the sweetness and effect of the duet in the second act showing us that he is capable of being moved to animation. Mr. Durand gave his part with the finish of an artist. His brindisi to a waltz movement was a great success. His part in the duet, too was admirable. Mr. Nathans has wonderfully improved. His voice is less harsh, and will, with more practice, become a most effective and valuable voice, especially in concerted music. Mr. Nathans acted with much skill and feeling. Mr. Bourke, in the small part entrusted to him, showed that he is capable of sustaining an important role. His voice is a very fine sympathetic tenor. Miss Hewiett has made great progress in style and in the management of her voice. She has also made some progress in acting, but we doubt whether she will ever make an actress, she is not to the "manor born." The pieces that, in one hearing of this fine opera, made the greatest impression on the public, were cavatina, by "Clarisa," in the first act, and "Vago Tior," by Durand. After the second act Signor Perelli was called for to receive the congratulations of the audience. The audience was numerous, entirely filling the hall, and a fashionable, full dress audience, that was in itself a spectacle. The inauguration of this season has been a complete and triumphant success. Signor Perelli has had much trouble and toil, but success rewards all, and a most complete success he has had. The second opera, a repetition of *Clarissa*, will take place on Tuesday next.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer played the "Countess" in *Love*, in her usual manner, of which we have spoken in all her previous *roles*. This evening she will play "Parthenia," to Mr. Tilton's "Ingomar."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke appears in several of his best pieces this evening. Mr. Clarke's engagement is most brilliant.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue*, with its Irish fun and attraction.

FRANK BROWER.—To-morrow afternoon a benefit will be given to Mr. Brower, at which Mr. Frank Drew will appear, as well as the principal members of the various theatres in this city. Carncross and Dixey will appear; and last, not least, Frank Brower himself. Another grand matinee for the Chesnut Street Theatre.

"THE STAGE."—This is the title of a very neat little eight-page evening newspaper, devoted exclusively to every interest appertaining to the drama and amusements generally. This new candidate for public favor is published by John W. Forney, Jr., from the Press Buildings, at Seventh and Chesnut streets. We are pleased to see the paper well filled with advertisements already, and the programmes of the different places of public entertainment. There is room for this pleasant *entr'acet*, and we doubt not that it will be very successful.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwf3m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 505-6-7-8 and 9, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12 h day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid *and by gauge* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured hereto.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Phillipsburg Rush township, Centre county and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, or the number and length following, viz:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long

At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2764 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2575 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10 000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them, in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment, at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 2 mthdm Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthelm*

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 115 etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises I, B. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3 6 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one Siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2764 feet total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2575 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 160-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Picasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land, and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said B. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said B. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

B. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 30 f tF10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life,

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.),

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24 wfm 8p2m

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

CALICOES.

FIVE CASES

THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,

CALICO,

BEST MAKES,

AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF

WIDE CHINTZES,

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 31

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINTER STOCK BELOW COST.

$2 FRENCH MERINOES for $1·40.
$1 50 FIGURED FRENCH MERINOES for $1.
$2 ALL-WOOL REP POPLINS for $1 30.
PLAID POPLINS at reduced prices
DRESS GOODS, of all kinds, at reduced prices.

SILKS AT LOW PRICES.

PLAIN SILKS, choice shades.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
All at less than present cost of importation.

MUSLINS AND CALICOES at low prices.

9 4 UTICA, 9 4 MATTAWAMKEAG, 10-4 UTICA
10 4 BATES, 10-4 TEFFERALL SHEETINGS.

CRIB BLANKETS, CRIB QUILTS.

H. STEEL & SON,

1 22mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,

Which have been slightly damaged by removal during the night of the fire, will be closed out at astonishing low prices.

LINFORD LUKENS,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, Cashmere Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Mufflers, Etc Etc., which are offered at the usual low rates.

Now's the time to secure Bargains. 1 23 8t

BAKERS' AND FAMILY

FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."

BROOKE & PUGH

1 6 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2231.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

TO IRON FOUNDERS & MANUFACTURERS.
500 TONS LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL LUMP COAL.
In store and for sale low, at
SCINN'S COAL DEPOT,
ELEVENTH AND WILLOW STREETS.
OFFICE, No 222 WALNUT STREET.
Family Coal at greatly reduced prices. 1 27 6trp

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doyles, $1 20, $1 50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French-worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 60 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2 25, very cheap
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½ 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31¼, 35, 40, 45, and 60.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 5-, 62½, 75, 81, and $1·25. 1 13

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7;
and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.

SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC

PRINTED MUSLINS,

LACE,

INDIA CACHEMIRES,

FRENCH SHAWLS,

FANCY TISSUES.

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
10-4 Blankets, all-wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns, at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Fine Bloom, from 20c up.
White Marseilles, 87½c worth $1·25.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants, all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins. Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca, 31c up.
Ginghams, 18c. up. Ginghams, cheap
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' white Hose from 13c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap. A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other